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LLOYD GEORGE HITS ARMAMENT; TELLS OF TAXES

Declares That, Owing to New View of Britain and Germany Against Conflict, Time for Reduction Has Come

COUNTRIES VICTIMIZED

Politicians, Press, Interests Are Blamed for Suspicion Behind Costly Equipment — Land, Housing, Temperance, Up

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—In an interview with the Daily Chronicle Mr. Lloyd George delivered himself of a tremendous indictment of the whole armament craze.

He declares that, owing to the extraordinary change in the relations of the British and German governments and their recognition of the fact that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by conflict, the time has come when it is possible to begin a reduction of estimates.

Agadir, he said, had taught the two countries a point to which they had been led by the atmosphere of suspicion created and maintained by politicians, the press and certain interested interests, and both countries were beginning to understand that they had been victims of organized insanity.

As for France, it was impossible to conceive of a conflict between two democracies. A reduction of estimates to the point that Lord Randolph Churchill had regarded as bloated when he resigned office rather than find money for them would reduce the ordinary rates by four shillings in a pound, and that ought to bring home to the ordinary householder what the competition had meant.

Speaking of the new land campaign, he declared that the interest which was being evoked in it throughout the country could hardly be exaggerated. That and the housing question and temperance reform would occupy the government's attention in the immediate future.

As for woman's suffrage, he expressed the opinion that the delay was due entirely to militancy, and that so long as militancy continued he saw no hope of any change.

LAND VALUATION GROUP IN COMMONS MAY OPPOSE BILL

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Government proposals respecting the forthcoming land bill have been regarded in Unionist circles as distinctly drastic. On the other hand they are regarded by the land valuation group in the House of Commons as entirely inadequate.

So strongly is this view held that this group, which numbers no less than 157 Liberal members, has approached the prime minister with a view to his strengthening his proposals. If he is not prepared to do this, they have declared their intention of opposing the bill when it comes before the House, even if this opposition should lead to the defeat of the ministry.

The government is now considering the proposed legislation, and by the beginning of the session they will have in some measure to explain their intentions to the party. The Liberal party is pledged as a party to the taxation of land values, and at a meeting of the federation two years ago at Rugby a resolution to this effect was carried unanimously.

"MONNA LISA" BACK IN FRANCE—PUBLIC IS TO PAY TO SEE IT

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS—"Monna Lisa" arrived yesterday afternoon to the joy of the Parisians. In spite of the fact that it has been exhibited free in the Louvre for about a century, before being returned to that gallery it is to be exhibited for some days in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, where half Paris will no doubt pay the five francs each which is to be charged for looking at it. Those who can restrain themselves for a few days will be able to see more to see it for nothing in the Louvre.

PICTURE IS RATED ONE OF FINEST 3 IN PARIS LOUVRE

Special correspondence of the Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Christian Science Monitor's cable despatches mentioned the discovery of the celebrated picture of "Monna Lisa" by Leonardo da Vinci, which disappeared about two years ago from the Salon Carré of the Paris Louvre. An official announcement to cure cheaper gas.

EDUCATORS DISCUSS TRAINING GIVEN FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING

New England Conference Compares Declamation and Contests With New Style of Instruction Proposed That Shall Combine Dramatics With Other Forms

Public speaking was discussed at length at the meeting of the New England Public Speaking Conference held today in the Speakers' clubhouse of Harvard University. The subject occupied the first half of the morning's program. The drama in school and college occupied the second half, and debating the afternoon's program.

Prof. Prentiss C. Hoyt of Clark College introduced the first subject, reducing it to terms of educating an audience to have people simultaneously by means of the spoken word. Prof. W. H. Davis of Bowdoin talked on the function of the speaking contest. He declared it as at present conducted in most schools and colleges to be inadequate as training for public speaking or interpretation.

Dramatics, he said, vitalized ideas. The drama alone he would not use for platform work, but spoke in behalf of a new form of training that should exclude much from the old and include

much from other forms of oral expression. Prof. W. P. Daggett, Prof. A. T. Robinson and F. W. H. Stott spoke on the same subject, pointing out the value of training for public speaking to every individual whether he expects to go to the platform or not, and offering ideas that it was hoped might prove helpful.

The development of the dramatic instinct was the subject of an address by Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard. Every one had such an instinct, he said, though in some it was more pronounced than in others. Mrs. E. Charlton Black, Prof. Lewis Perry and Prof. Thomas Crosby, Jr., made additional remarks on the same subject.

This afternoon's program is as follows: "The Purposes and Problems of Debating," Prof. H. B. Huntington, Brown. "The Moral Side of Debating," Judge A. P. Stone, Harvard.

"Topics," Prof. W. H. Davis, Mr. W. C. Shaw.

Iraha L. Winter of Harvard, the president, presided.

STATE BANK FOR FARMERS URGED AS REAL BENEFIT

Bill for Formation of Such Institutions Is Being Made Ready for Presentation to the Incoming Legislature for Action

TO SAVE \$300,000,000

Preparation of a bill for the formation of a state bank for farmers to be submitted to the incoming Massachusetts Legislature is now in progress. The work is being done under the direction of Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the state board of agriculture. It is to be based on the discussion of the features of rural credit applicable to this state at the closing session yesterday of the first conference of the New England section of the American commission on agricultural organization and rural credit.

The immediate effect of this measure is expected to be the facilitation of (Continued on page nine, column one)

TRUSTEE PLAN TO DIVIDE ROADS ONE OF SEVERAL

Mr. Elliott Says Scheme for Naming Board to Take New Haven Interest in Holding Co. Not Only One Heard

DETAILS REVEALED

Chairman Sees Good Chance of Arriving at Some Solution of B. & M. Problem in the Interests of All

Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of directors of the New Haven and the Boston & Maine systems, when called on the telephone today in reference to the report that the New Haven interest in the Boston Railroad Holding Company would be transferred to a voluntary board of trustees agreeable to the federal department of justice and Governor-elect Walsh, said that this was but one of the several plans under discussion. The trustee plan is the first of which details have been revealed.

Mr. Elliott said that he was in consultation with the directors, lawyers and others interested and with Attorney-General McReynolds of the United States; that the reported plan was one of those discussed but that there were several. He said, however, that he did not feel at liberty to discuss them publicly as he was in negotiation with the attorney-general.

Mr. Elliott said that obviously under these conditions he could not say anything about the conference with the department of justice without their full knowledge and consent. He said further that no one can say at this time what plan can be adopted.

Mr. Elliott, however, feels that there is a good chance of arriving at some solution of the difficult problem that will be in the interests of the whole situation. He is working as hard as he can to bring about this result.

Cancellation of the lease of the Fitchburg railroad is understood not to be a part of the reorganization plans as it is expected that the Boston & Maine system as it stands today will be kept intact.

In the matter of the proposal that the state purchase the freight and passenger terminals of the Boston & Maine, Boston & Lowell and Fitchburg railroads in this city and include them in the plans for the development of the port, Chairman Elliott said that he does not see how a railroad can do business unless it controls the feeders, such as the terminals, for its system.

It is true that the issue of bonds of the Concord & Claremont railroad amounting to \$300,000 maturing today has been provided for in the way of a new issue of bonds. The old issue was at the rate of four and a half per cent and the new bonds will be on a basis of five per cent as payment for the old. Checks to the amount of \$1,071,000 to meet the interest due on bonds and rentals of leased lines are being sent out today according to William J. Hobbs, vice-president.

By the proposed plan it is said that this voluntary trust would extend over a sufficient period to permit the rehabilitation of the Boston & Maine and its restoration to a dividend-paying basis, with a consequent advance in the market value of its stock.

The New Haven would transfer to the trustees the capital stock and the bonds of the Boston Railroad Holding Company, nearly all of which it owns.

The trustees would then, it is said, be in control of the Boston & Maine railroad and would sit as members of the board of directors.

At the end of 10 years, or whatever time is fixed for the termination of the voluntary trust, the Boston & Maine stock owned by the Boston Railroad Holding Company would be sold and the proceeds distributed pro rata among the then stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The Boston Railroad Holding Company would be dissolved as soon as the Boston & Maine stock is sold.

The New Haven's interest as a corporation in the Boston & Maine would end with the assumption of the Boston Railroad Holding Company by the trustees, and whatever profit or advantage accrues through the trusteeship would at the termination of the trust go directly to the New Haven shareholders.

It is claimed that under this plan the state would still have the right on one-year's notice to buy the Boston & Maine stock from the trustees.

The object of creating a trust for at least 10 years is said to be to defer the sale of the millions of stock bought with New Haven money until such time as the market price of the securities would provide a sufficient sum to compensate the New Haven shareholders.

PENNSYLVANIA IS CHESS CHAMPION

NEW YORK—University of Pennsylvania won the triangular college chess tournament here today with 11½ points. Cornell was second with 10½ and Brown last with 2.

ONE PARCEL ONLY OVER 20-LB. LIMIT TAKEN TO OFFICE

Up to Noon New Weight Privilege in Parcel Post Are Not in General Use

Few Bostonians are availing themselves of the increased weight limit for parcel post packages accepted by the postoffice which became effective today. Packages not exceeding 30 pounds in weight are received now, the former limit being 20 pounds. Up to noon only one package affected by the new regulations was received. It weighed 24 pounds.

With the advent of the new year, a new postoffice opened today at the Deaf Island penal institution. Fred S. Gore, postmaster, has been named by Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield as postmaster of the new station with a salary of \$50 a year. Inmates of the institution will now be given the usual privileges of the postoffice.

SINGLE TAX PAYS PUEBLO BILLS NOW

PUEBLO, Col.—Pueblo, the first city in the United States to adopt the single tax, began government under that system today, when a charter amendment adopted at a recent election went into effect.

Under it, after a certain period, real estate improvements or personal property will not be subjected to taxation.

(Continued on page nine, column five)

DIST. ATTORNEY TO INVESTIGATE BALLOT CASE

Promises to Uncover All Facts as Ballot Law Commission Turns Over Evidence of Hearing on Nomination Charges

SAYS LAW VIOLATED

Candidates Kenny and Curley to Remain on Ballot Pending Action by Grand Jury—Earnest Smith Again Appeals to Court

Dist.-Atty. Joseph C. Pelletier will investigate the charge of fraud in connection with the nomination papers filed for Councilmen Thomas J. Kenny and Congressman James M. Curley, candidates for mayor. His evidence will be presented before the grand jury next week.

The district attorney today said these cases are the most flagrant violations of the election law ever perpetrated and he promises the people to uncover all the facts regardless of person and to ask indictment against any and all persons whom there is evidence of crime in this connection.

The case was turned over to the district attorney by Chief Justice Wilfred

(Continued on page nine, column five)

PRESIDENT TO CONFER WITH HIS MEXICAN ENVOY TONIGHT

PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss.—President Wilson's conference with John Lind, his special envoy to Mexico, has been postponed until tonight. The scout cruiser Chester was delayed by heavy weather 12 hours last night. At 2 o'clock the revenue cutter Winona was lying off Ship island. It was stated that as soon as the Chester arrives here Mr. Lind will be transferred to the cutter and taken direct to the President's cottage.

The President today refused to confirm or deny a report that Mr. Lind has completed his mission and will not return to Mexico. It is said that after he leaves here the special envoy will go to New Orleans to meet his son who left St. Paul for that city today.

There will be a statement after Mr. Lind has conferred with the President, but that until then all information will be refused was the only word obtainable from the President.

REMOVAL OF 'L' AT TUBE ENDS PETITION ASKS

NEW IRRIGATION SITES IN EGYPT TO BE SELECTED

Lord Kitchener and Sirdar Will Choose Two in Order to Make Great Cotton-Growing District

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Lord Kitchener is leaving for Khartoum to meet the Sirdar, Sir Francis Wingate. In company they will decide upon the sites for two new barrages on the White and Blue Niles. That on the White Nile will be built some 30 miles south of Khartoum and that on the Blue Nile somewhere in the neighborhood of Sinaar.

These works will irrigate an enormous section of country between the two streams and, it is believed, will produce a cotton growing district of immense value.

FIRST REPORT ON REGIONAL BANK TO BE PRESENTED

Preliminary report of the special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the regional bank hearing to be given in this city Jan. 9 and 10 will be submitted this afternoon to the board of directors of the Chamber for consideration.

The committee consists of George N. Towle, chairman; Frederic H. Curtis, W. B. Donham, Paul E. Fitzpatrick, Allan Forbes, Archibald McLellan, Charles A. Morris, Joseph B. Russell, former president of the chamber, and Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University; Roger W. Babson and Edward J. Frost.

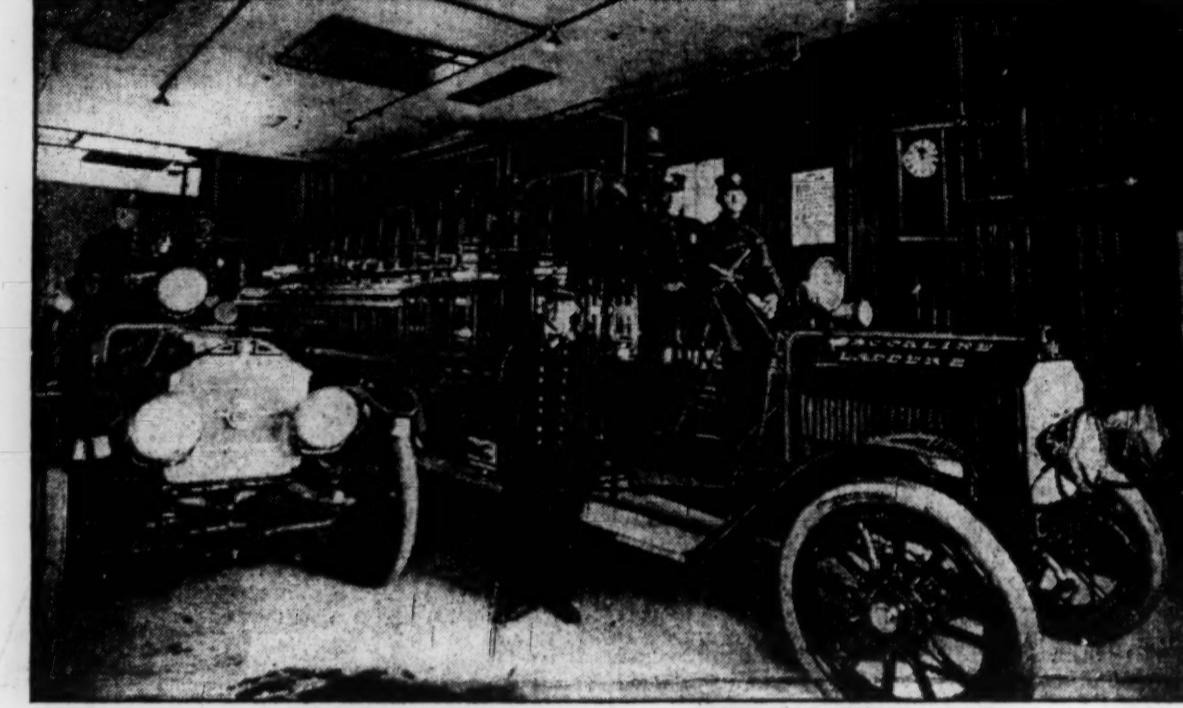
NAVY YARD MEN SUSPENDED

Seventeen men employed at the Charlestown navy yard have been suspended by the commandant for two days for indifferent working, it is said.

Either with an appropriate comment or some paragraph marked which is of interest to that person, your copy, passed along to another, will have an added interest—one which may develop into a preference for the Monitor for the sake of its cleanliness and the comprehensiveness of its news.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....
To Foreign Countries.....

NEW BROOKLINE APPARATUS SATISFACTORY



Two motor machines for Brookline fire fighting—The department chief in foreground

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS LIKELY TO WAIT INQUIRY

CONCRETE FLOOR AT HEADQUARTERS NEAR COMPLETION

Good progress is being made on the concrete flooring at Brookline fire headquarters but not until it is complete, which will probably be in three or four weeks, will all of the new motor apparatus, which arrived some weeks ago, be put into commission. At that time the triple combination pumping engine C, which has been tried out, in practice only, will be removed to Chestnut Hill, Station D, and put in charge of Capt. Frank W. Brackett, with the following men assigned to the engine: Lieut. E. G. McNamara, T. J. Kelley, J. E. Bratcher, T. J. Dasey, M. F. Say, Martin J. Dasey and J. Donovan. The duplicate of this piece of apparatus, Engine B, will be taken out of storage at Station E and brought to headquarters.

These two engines have a capacity of from 900 to 1100 gallons per minute, are equipped with 1000 feet of 2½-inch hose, 200 feet of chemical hose, a 40-gallon chemical tank, two pony extinguishers, electric head, search and tail lights, and electric self-starting device.

Ladder truck 2, already in commission, has had 11 runs up to date, under Capt. W. J. Stitt and the following men: Lieut. J. B. MacDonald, J. G. Mac Donald, W. H. Burke, J. M. Mealey, W. Longmore, T. J. Taylor and J. L. Love, chauffeur. It has proved satisfactory in every way.

JAMES BRYCE ONE OF FIVE RAISED TO BRITISH PEERAGE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—New Year's honors consist amongst others of the granting of five new peerages, one of which is that of viscount to the Right Hon. James Bryce, until recently British ambassador at Washington.

DUBLIN MUNICIPALITY GIVES TOWN HALL FOR STRIKE BALLOT

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN—The Lord Mayor has been asked for the use of the town hall in order that a ballot of the men may be taken on the subject of the strike. He has promised that he will give the necessary facilities at once.

CHEAPER GAS IS SOUGHT

At a meeting of the Maltese aldermen last evening a resolution was adopted asking for a conference with the Maltese & Melrose Gaslight Company and the gas and electric light commission to see to it that the measure dealt out to Bulgaria.

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MONITOR**

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Kaiser's Pacification Policy Appears to Be Winning

PEACEFUL END TO GERMANY'S PROBLEMS SEEN

Chancellor Says Policies of Other Countries Are in Harmony With Government's and No Troubles Are Now Anticipated

BALKANS DISCUSSED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The German imperial chancellor, as already reported by cable, made an important statement in the Reichstag recently on the foreign policy of the government.

It was Herr von Bethmann Hollweg's first appearance in the Reichstag after the recent vote against the government on the Zabern incident and his reception showed that the feeling in regard to the matter is rapidly diminishing. The occasion of the chancellor's speech was the debate on the estimates.

After pointing out that the question of the delimitation of the boundaries of Albania was apparently within measurable distance of a satisfactory solution the chancellor went on to consider the position of the Aegean Islands. Regarding their ultimate fate he said he could make no surmises as it was a matter for the whole concert, but he thought he could express the expectation that, in this matter also, a satisfactory issue would be found.

The agreement of the powers had been strengthened not weakened by the months of anxious work they had been engaged in and for this credit was shared by all the powers.

The chancellor then went on to consider Germany's attitude in regard to the Balkan question, and maintained that the government's policy, when fully understood, would be recognized as wise and farseeing. "We have," he said, "energetically and effectively supported the special interests of our allies Austria-Hungary and Italy. At the same time through confidential cooperation with England, and with the support of our friendly relations with Russia, we have rendered services to the concert of the European powers in a task which was agreeably facilitated by our entirely correct relations with France."

As regarded the revision of the treaty of Bucharest, which had been proposed by Austria-Hungary, the chancellor warmly repudiated the statements which had been circulated to the effect that a difference of opinion with Austria-Hun-

gary on the matter had affected the good relations of the two countries. Germany had opposed revision because she thought it essential that the treaty should be accepted as a basis upon which the work of clearing up the situation in the Balkans should be entered upon. This view subsequent events had, he claimed, fully justified.

The next point of importance touched upon by the chancellor was the future of Turkey and in this regard he said he believed he could point to a "gratifying accord between the great powers." In common with the other members of the triple alliance they were interested in the maintenance and internal strengthening of the territorial possessions of Turkey, and in this view they were at one with England and the powers of the dual alliance.

Sir Edward Grey's speech in the House of Commons on Aug. 12 had brought out the similarity of the main principle of British and German policy in regard to Turkey, and Mr. Asquith's advocacy at the Guildhall on Nov. 10 of internal reforms, without the interference of Europe but with the help of the powers interested in Asia Minor, represented a program which entirely corresponded with Germany's views.

Proceeding, the chancellor said the political situation having thus been disposed of, there remained to be considered the question of economic competition which was specially keen in Asia Minor. On this question, which is one admittedly vital to Germany at this juncture, the chancellor indicated that the government was in a fair way to agree with all the powers concerned.

They had entered into negotiations with the British government with the object of eliminating all friction in the economic domain, and thus insuring the completion of the Bagdad railway enterprise. They had further entered into negotiations with the French government, at the latter's request, with a view to the avoidance of unnecessary competition in certain districts in Turkey, where the economic activity of the two countries met. In regard to the latter negotiations, although the "conversations" were only in their initial stages, satisfactory progress was nevertheless assured, whilst in regard to the former, the relations which existed between England and Germany, enabled the solution of the Bagdad railway problem to be approached by way of a free and open exchange of views.

"In pursuance," the chancellor continued, "of the basic idea of bringing the relations between the two countries back into those tranquil paths which for a time they had threatened to abandon by means of an understanding on individual problems of economic and colonial competition, we have begun further negotiations with the British government in order to avoid the possible development of differences of an economic character in parts of Africa."

He firmly denied the press reports as to one-sided concessions on the part of Germany. There would be no exchange of German interests in Asia Minor for concessions from Great Britain in Africa or vice versa, and he fully expected that when the present negotiations were completed, the result would be hailed by the peoples of both countries as an acceptable solution for possible difficulties.

"I hope," the chancellor said, "that as a result of this the confidence which at present characterizes our relations with the British government will extend itself to those circles in both countries which still contemplate with certain ac-

tionism a rapprochement of the two kindred nations.

"Gentlemen," he added, "let the past be past. Let us continue to work in confidence on the basis which the present affords us."

In the debate which followed the chancellor's statement, Herr Scheidemann, a socialist deputy, referring to the vote of censure in connection with the Zabern incident, urged the House to refuse to vote supplies as long as the imperial chancellor was in office. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, in the course of a vigorous reply, declared that the position of the imperial chancellor was not dependent on the Reichstag but on the Emperor, and that the new right of the Reichstag to pass motions at the end of debates on interpellations could not affect the constitution.

In any event, he insisted, the motion merely establishes the fact that the Reichstag disapproves the treatment of the Zabern case by the imperial chancellor. Such differences of opinion were common enough, and, whilst he would refrain from any speculation as to the response which the House was likely to make to Herr Scheidemann's invitation, he would like to say, with all the emphasis that he was capable of, that he would oppose strongly every attempt to diminish the constitutional rights of the Emperor.

The great majority of the German people, he added, do not desire the subjection of the imperial power to socialist compulsion.

In view of certain misapprehensions,

he laid emphasis on the point that the colleges would not lose their identity, because though the university would control them financially, their property would not be pooled, and benefactors to a college, past and future, might be assured that their gifts would remain exclusively the property of the college.

The royal commission recognized that

provision in arts and natural sciences at any rate must be made by the university itself, for evening students as well as for day students, and they selected Birkbeck

as the evening college.

With regard to the schools of the uni-

versity and the external institutions

which did university work, but which lay

at some distance from London, these

might be recognized as schools of the

new university. This would strengthen

the external degree, the abolition of which

the government would not in any way

countenance. Those who had been apprehensive that they might could reassure themselves.

"It was for the sake of money," the

China Republican says in conclusion,

"that the opium wars were waged

against an inoffensive nation, and mani-

festly it is for the sake of money that

China is being bullied and insulted today."

The royal commission recommended

that provision be made for evening

students as well as day students,

and they selected Birkbeck

as the evening college.

True, the British minister in Peking

hesitated to comply with the request,

but that in no wise, the China Republi-

cans, vitiated China's rights in the

matter. Delays, moreover, are apt to

be dangerous, and in the case of Fu-

kien it proved positively disastrous;

for owing to China's inability to obtain

emancipation for that province prior to

the outbreak of the revolution in June last, some so-called British merchants of Foochow recently raised the hue and cry over the seizure of a few chests of

Chinese owned Indian opium by the Chi-

inese authorities of Chuki and Fukien.

They lodged a complaint with the

British consul, who sent it on to the

British minister in Peking, with the re-

sult that the latter at once actually de-

manded damages, just as was done in

respect of the outrages in the Ankin-

kiang.

Although Sydney, from which it is

about 18 miles distant, has long since

outgrown the orange-growing township

in size and importance Parramatta is still

a place of great importance. As a mat-

ter of fact farming, the orange industry,

and manufactures make Australia's earli-

est settlement one of the most soundly

prosperous towns in the commonwealth.

Parramatta is perhaps best known for

its orange groves but on its manufac-

turing side the town is growing rapidly in

importance. Figures prepared by H. I.

Smith, the acting Commonwealth statistician, with reference to the "Parramatta district," which includes an area within a radius of six miles from the town, may surprise those who think that Parramatta was also the first seat of Australian gov-

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Politics in France Has Now Reached Transitional Stage



(Copyright by Topical)

New French cabinet, M. Doumergue in front and first row, left to right—MM. David, Ajam, Lebrun, Maguet, Monis, Bienvenu, Martin, Caillaux, Metin, Noulens. Back row—MM. Peret, Malvy, Renault, Viviani

DIFFICULT TASK FACES THE NEW FRENCH CABINET

Members of Doumergue Ministry Said to Be Likely to Have More Than They Can Do to Hold Their Own in Contest

REGIME IS REVERSED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor) PARIS, France.—The tension concerning parliamentary matters is now somewhat less acute, and Gaston Doumergue, as already mentioned in the Monitor cable spates, having succeeded in obtaining the cooperation of a number of his colleagues of the Radical Socialist party, signified his acceptance of the office premier.

Each day of the crisis has made the more apparent that no group can stand in the present Chamber strong enough, owing to the diversity of opinion on several vital questions, either to out a definite policy of their own or the other hand, to offer one generally acceptable or capable of giving a measure of satisfaction to advanced Radical sections of the chamber.

From the mass of incidents that have lately arisen a few leading facts will give a good indication of what the situation really is. In seeking for some one to form a new cabinet M. Poincaré naturally looked for one whose general tendencies would lean toward that policy of patriotism which he so conspicuously advocated during the last year, and at the same time command the respect and support of the majority of the Republican party, but this proved to be practically an impossible task at the present moment.

M. Ribot Invited

The President's first move was to invite M. Ribot to undertake to form a cabinet. This made an excellent impression, for M. Ribot is in no sense an intimate friend of the President, and moreover his unrivaled position in the parliamentary world assures him an independence that even the President could not exert and lifts him above all parliamentary jealousies.

A man of M. Ribot's experience and authority would undoubtedly have been fully capable of dealing with the three burning questions that now confront the French Parliament, that is to say the international situation, pressing internal affairs, and the financial crisis; and on accepting the President's invitation he immediately consulted with the leading men of all sections of the Chamber. Before, however, he could make any definite progress he was entirely baffled by the attitude of the Radical Socialist party whose representatives made known which he considered absolutely impossible.

Ribot expressed his conviction that the pressing questions before the try, including the Reform bill, the tax and fiscal reform, and other social problems, were all solved. A spirit of give and take were but that only by this means could the thing be really accomplished in the present condition of parties in the Chamber. To carry out these ideas, never, any minister would require assurance of cooperation and consent.

Later, in his interview with M. Caillaux, the president of the Radical Social-

list party, M. Ribot was informed that the divergence of views on the vital questions before the country was not only too serious to permit of any cooperation or even of a policy of conciliation on the part of his friends, but that any ministerial combination whatever which had not as its basis the policy of the United Radicals would meet with systematic opposition. Upon this M. Ribot had no option but to decline further negotiations.

Offices Declined

The press lays great stress on the significant fact that although the Radical Socialist party would not cooperate with M. Ribot or M. Dupuy in any manner, they made almost superhuman efforts to induce the former to accept the office of minister of foreign affairs in the Doumergue cabinet, and also to obtain the acceptance by M. Dupuy of any post he would consent to fill. Both of them, however, resolutely declined office. It also draws disadvantageous comparison between the caliber of those in the Doumergue cabinet and the galaxy of talent in the two previous cabinets.

The present ministry is really the nomination of, and will represent the views of M. Georges Clemenceau and M. Caillaux, and it is an open secret that there is no one in the whole cabinet strong enough to oppose their dictum. Much speculation has been made as to the declared program. The general impression leans to the view that the army loan will not be proceeded with, but that the necessary money will be raised in a temporary manner.

At a conference with the leaders of the Radical party at which M. Caillaux, M. Doumergue, and M. René Renault were present, M. Dupuy was informed that the Radical party had decided that some one selected from their own ranks must form the new cabinet, otherwise their support would not be accorded. Before this, even M. Dupuy could do nothing but retire.

After conferring with M. Leon Bourgeois, M. Doumergue, one of the leaders of the Radical Socialists party, was then invited by M. Poincaré to form a ministry, and his effort has been successful.

The new cabinet consists of three senators and nine deputies. M. Doumergue himself wished to be minister of the interior, but as he was unable to find any one to take the post of minister of foreign affairs, he had to take this post himself. The other ministerial appointments are Finance, M. Caillaux; Justice, M. Bienvenu-Martin; Marine, M. Monis; War, M. Noulens; Education, M. Viviani; Colonies, M. Lebrun; Agriculture, M. Raynaud; Public Works, Fernand David; Interior, René Renault; Commerce, M. Malvy; Labor, M. Metin.

The new government is composed of the extreme Left in the Chamber and is almost exclusively confined to the Radical and Radical Socialist group. They are extremely anti-clerical and have had the misfortune to be received, on taking office, by a very bad press. The uniform comment in the leading sections

of the press on the absence from the cabinet of even one member of recognized weight and authority in French politics is exceedingly pointed.

BAVARIA CHAMBER REFORM PROMISED BY THE PRESIDENT

(Special to the Monitor) MUNICH, Bavaria.—The Bavarian minister president, Baron von Hertling, made an important statement recently in the Diet during the debate upon trade, commerce and industry.

Herr Haberlein, member of the Progressive People's party, advocated a larger representation of industrial circles in the Reichstag, or First Chamber, whereupon Baron Hertling made his declaration. He was perfectly willing, he said, to consider the modernizing of the conditions of the Reichstag and to further any change that might be deemed advisable.

He would consult with the Chamber, and when the matter had been fully discussed the Government would take the initiative.

The President's words were received with great applause from all parts of the House. The reform of the Bavarian Chamber has long been desired. The members at the present time include 16 royal princes, two grand officials of the crown, one archbishop and bishop, 17 heads of former princely families, 32 hereditary noble landed proprietors, the president of the Lutheran church and 18 members who include representatives of the high schools and commerce. The statement of the President has been received throughout the country with much gratification.

The task before the new government is by no means a light one for the business with which they are confronted is such as to require the greatest possible wisdom and experience. They will, moreover, be opposed by a number of men of exceptional ability, and of unquestionable reputation and authority, and who are confident of the support of much that is best in the country.

These men will be compelled to oppose

any attempt to rush through, regardless of others interests, the radical measures and drastic schemes which the members of the Doumergue cabinet have in the past advocated, and in the face of this weighty opposition the government are likely to have more than they can do to hold the r own.

For the moment the new spirit in France of which so much has been heard during the last few years has undoubtedly received a definite check. Time alone can prove whether the policy for which M. Poincaré has so ardently fought possesses a vitality that will remain undaunted in the midst of what can only be regarded as a complete reversal to the political regime of the past.

CAPE CRAYFISH INQUIRY BEGINS IN SOUTH AFRICA

(Special to the Monitor) CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The commission to inquire into the best method for the protection of the Cape crayfish has commenced its deliberations, with Dr. Gilchrist as chairman. One of the witnesses who gave evidence stated that his firm captured anything from 5000 to 30,000 per day on an average of their working days, which numbered about 80 to 90 a year.

The quantity dealt with varied enormously.

A million crayfish a year would not be an over-estimate of the quantity dealt with by a big factory.

Another witness mentioned that his firm shipped crayfish to France last year to the value of £40,000. During the sitting it was stated that there were 10 factories now operating round and about Capetown representing an annual catch of some 40,000,000 crayfish.

LORD ROSEBURY URGES VALUE OF UNIVERSITIES TO PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor) GLASGOW, Scotland.—Lord Rosebury recently delivered an address to the students of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow. He was there, he said, as the chancellor of the university to which the students of the Royal Technical College were now affiliated, to give public and deliberate recognition of the fact, which was of enormous importance, that two spheres of higher education in Glasgow would henceforward not proceed on parallel lines, but proceed jointly and unitedly as a federated institution.

It was one of the best signs of the times that higher technical education and higher education in the arts and humanities, which used to hold severely aloof from one another, were now seeking a closer union. The idea of universities they were planted in the largest and busiest cities that could be found, to the mutual and enormous advantage of both.

The university was supported by the wealth of the city in which it was placed; on the other hand, the city derived immeasurable advantage, even in its commerce and industries, from the

university, which was not merely the crown and splendor of the city, but also probably the most useful mechanism within it.

Lord Rosebury urged the students to look beyond technical pursuits and acquire the habit of reading, of reading for its own sake, however small a time they could give to it. It would enrich their work, relieve their minds, and feed their imaginations with higher ideals. Even in youth they should begin the habit of reading. By literature he meant the very best literature they could assimilate. He did not believe in reading the highest works of art or imagination unless they could be assimilated; if they could not they only produced repulsion and disgust.

If those listening to him felt it to be their duty to read "Paradise Lost," and they did not like it, he advised them to put it down. Let them try "Don Quixote" instead; and if they found him too old-fashioned let them take Dickens and Thackeray, the great classical authors of youth. If they did not like them let them try something else although, if they did not like them, he confessed he was at his wits' end to recommend them.

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BRITANNIA AIRSHIP TO BE GIFT OF THE PEOPLE TO NATION

Committee to Appeal to Public For £15,000 to Build and Equip New Craft for the Navy

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The decision to appeal to the public for £15,000 to build and equip the Britannia airship was come to at a recent meeting of the Britannia Airship committee.

The admiralty at first declined to countenance any collection of public funds for the purpose of presenting the fleet with an airship of which they had no experience, but they have since agreed to accept the Britannia, when built, subject to it having a thorough and satisfactory trial.

The Britannia airship is to be a dirigible of a new type which, it is said, will have the advantages of both the rigid and non-rigid airships without the disadvantages of either. It will have a lifting power of 43 per cent, as compared with a maximum of 30 per cent in any other rigid dirigible and will be capable of carrying 12 passengers and 1200 pounds of ballast a distance of 1000 miles at full speed.

The Britannia is the invention of John Wulffing, the steering system being the work of A. de Bajza. The committee which was formed with the object of presenting the new airship to the nation includes Lord Ailesbury, Sir C. Morrison-Bell, Lord Charles Beresford, Felix Craven, K. C., M. P., Lord Clarendon, Lord Craven, Capt. W. V. Faber, M. P., Sir Albert Hime, Sir Thomas Holdich, Sir George Kekewich, Lord Leicester, Sir Claude McDonald, Lord Methuen, Lord Montagu, Lord Pembroke, Lord Ruthven, and Lord Strathmore. There is also a ladies' committee.

LORD CHELMSFORD TO MEET ORIENTAL STUDIES BOARD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The education committee of the London County Council recently confirmed a recommendation of the higher education subcommittee to nominate Lord Chelmsford as representative of the council to consult informally with the Oriental Studies committee.

The principal subject for discussion will be the plans for the adaptation of the buildings of the London Institution for the purposes of the School of Oriental Studies. If the University of London is reconstructed in accordance with the views of the royal commission, the School of Oriental Studies will be incorporated in the university.

Meantime the Oriental Studies committee supervising the measures taken for the adaptation of the London Institution and the secretary of state for India desired that the committee should be in a position to consult with some of the future governors of the school. The London County Council is one of the bodies which will nominate a governor and hence the appointment of Lord Chelmsford.

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BRITISH YOUTH CARE FOR CATTLE ON AUSTRALIA TRIP

(Special to the Monitor)

OXFORD, England.—The corpus chair of Latin at Oxford was recently filled by the election of Albert Curtis Clark, M. A., Fellow of Queens College, university reader in Latin.

Mr. Clark has had a distinguished scholastic career. He received his early education at Haileybury, and thence proceeded to an open exhibition in classics at Balliol in December, 1877. He was placed in the first class in classical moderations in 1879 and in the first class in the final school of literae humaniores in 1881. He won the Ireland scholarship in 1879 and the Craven in 1882, in which year also he was elected to a fellowship in Queens College, where he has since resided as tutor.

Mr. Clark is an excellent Greek scholar like most of his predecessors in the Corpus Chair, but his principal work has been done in connection with Latin. In Germany his works on Cicero and on Latin prose are regarded as of the utmost importance, superseding to some extent the work of Hall. Mr. Clark's election was expected, he having for some time been deputy professor.

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Entire Wheat. Most wholesome flour made.
Order of your grocer and enjoy the good
things taken. Write for Cook Book and
receipts for Biscuits, Bread, &c.
Franklin Mills Co., 181 State St., Boston

BRITISH POSTAL EMPLOYEES STAND FIRM FOR AN INCREASE

Deputation Waiting on Postmaster-General Expresses Dissatisfaction Over Situation and Meeting of Unions Affiliated With National Joint Committee Is Called

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—A second deputation has waited on Mr. Samuel, the postmaster-general, to obtain a further and more satisfactory statement of his views on the question of wages.

Mr. Stuart, who represented the employees, said that the refusal of the postmaster-general to let the workers have a statement showing how the wages concessions would affect the various classes, was causing great irritation, since there could only be one reason for not letting them have the figures, and that was that as soon as they were analyzed the whole fabric of £1,250,000, or £700,000 immediate increase would fall to the ground.

That the money would be expended did not deny, but if the details were given to the public it would be shown that the staff were not gaining anything like as much as was commonly supposed. Mr. Stuart further said that the speeches of the postmaster-general as to the possibility of a strike had been construed to mean that if postal servants went on strike the government would not reinstate them.

Mr. Asquith speaking a little time ago had said that the very worst way to appeal to Englishmen was by way of their fears. That applied to the post-office servants, and if a strike did occur the speeches of the postmaster-general would have the effect of lengthening the struggle.

In his reply, Mr. Samuel again declared that, so far as he was concerned and so far as the government was concerned, the question of a 15 per cent rise in wages remained where it was.

The cabinet had maturely considered all the circumstances of the case in relation to postoffice wages and had come to a decision which had already been communicated to the employees.

At the end of the interview, Mr. Stuart, in thanking Mr. Samuel, said that he was exceedingly dissatisfied with what had been told him. The position of the employees had been made extremely difficult, and a great responsibility rested upon the postmaster-general and the government.

A meeting of all the unions affiliated to the National Joint Committee has been convened, when the whole question will be considered.

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OFFICIAL WORD OF WELCOME IS GIVEN TO 1914

Thousands on Common Receive Greeting From Mayor in City Celebration as Bells and Whistles Usher in the New Year

FIREWORKS DISPLAY

Bells, whistles, fireworks and illuminations, musical and other exercises in public, in clubs, in hotels, and watching services in churches, ushered in the year 1914. Outstanding among the celebrations was that on Boston Common, where about 100,000 persons gathered. The center of attraction was the Parkman bandstand, brilliantly lighted, and occupied by a chorus and the Ives naval brigade band of 50 pieces.

In the harbor every tug and steamer signalled the stroke of midnight by blasts upon their sirens; sailing vessels contributed by sounding fog horns.

On the stroke of midnight the notes of "Sweet Adeline," sung by Mayor Fitzgerald, mingled with the ringing of bells. From the Parkman bandstand, the mayor conveyed the good wishes of himself and the city to the throng.

Early in the evening the crowd began to gather, and by 9:30 there were 25,000 present. Motion pictures were shown throughout the evening, and the 60-foot tree was illuminated as it was on Christmas eve.

The musical program comprised religious, patriotic and popular airs, the choruses of which were shown on the screen. Miss Eleanor Mack was the contralto soloist, and Charles Bradley the baritone. At midnight a fireworks display was given. Just preceding the illumination, Miss Bernice E. Wright sang three selections. The program ended with the singing of "America" shortly before 1 o'clock.

Additional car service to all parts of the city and suburbs was provided by the Boston Elevated.

At the Puritan Club it was the last evening the members were to spend in the home which they have occupied for 30 years. About 50 members had dinner together and watched the new year in with the realization that they would today lose their identity as "Puritans" in becoming merged with the Art Club.

The Boston City Club observed the arrival of the new year in a quiet manner. There was no formal dinner, but the dining rooms were filled before midnight with groups who heard a musical program.

BRYAN LUNCHEON CAPITAL FEATURE

WASHINGTON—This was the first New Year's day in the memory of officials here without a White House reception. A luncheon was tendered to the diplomatic corps by Secretary of State Bryan. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan received this afternoon. The luncheon was informal.

Secretary of War Garrison and Secretary of the Navy Daniels invited army and navy officers to attend their receptions full dress.

Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the speaker, made her debut today at a public reception. Members of the supreme court, congressional and diplomatic sets also kept open house.

MR. ROOSEVELT IS GUEST
RIO JANEIRO—Theodore Roosevelt spent today at Fazenda Saint Jean, in the state of Matto Grosso as guest of the Governor. San Luis de Caceres will be his next stop.

NEW YORKERS SING HYMN
NEW YORK—A hymn sung by 10,000 persons gathered around a tree in Madison Square was the most notable feature of New York's New Year's eve celebration.

EVENING SCHOOL TO START COURSE ON ADVERTISING

Especially to interest local business men a course on advertising is to begin next week at the Dorchester Evening high school. The course will be conducted by Joseph C. Morgan, chairman of the educational committee of the Pilgrim Publicity Association.

The following talks have been arranged: "Local Retail Advertising" by Mr. Stevenson; "Handling Advertising" by Henry Hale; "Window Display" by James Gibson; "The Advertising Man's Duties" by Warner W. Bell; "Mediums, Classes of Magazines, and How to Key Advertisements" by George Gallup; "How the Display Spaces for Department Store Advertisements are Filled" by William Bell; "How Paper is Made" by Lester P. Winchenbach. These talks are extra features of the course.

Other courses for persons of maturity to be given at the school are speed shorthand, accountancy, civil service, salesmanship and textiles.

The school opens for the enrolment of new pupils Monday evening. Classes will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week until the last of March.

H. W. HUNTING RETIRES

After 47 years of service as an officer at the state prison, Charlestown, Herbert W. Hunting retired last night at the close of work and his name was placed upon the pension roll.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street—Near West

Great Interest Is Sustained in the

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street—Near West

January Clearance Sale

An Absolute Clearance of All Surplus Merchandise Throughout the Entire Store

Prices $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ Less

The January Markdowns comprising this sale are mostly on new merchandise. This store has practically no old stock, and allows none to accumulate. The sale consists of surplus stocks, the over-plus of winter and holiday goods, and other merchandise not to be carried into the spring season.

Descriptions are eliminated — quantity, original value and price are all that are mentioned.

10-20.50	Diagonal Cheviot Suits.....	16.50
12-35.00	Fancy Woven Worsted Suits.....	22.50
12-40.00	Cheviot and Mixture Suits.....	25.00
6-48.00	Crepe Cheviot Suits.....	30.00
4-35.00	Combination Suits.....	35.00
2-40.00	Three Piece Costume Suit.....	35.00
10-25.00	Two Piece Costume Suit.....	35.00
7-85.00	Fancy Dress Suits.....	45.00
9-48.00	Corduroy Suits.....	35.00
4-35.00	Velvet Suits.....	35.00
5-65.00	Pinstripe Suits.....	55.00
10-40.00	Dancing Dresses.....	25.00
2-25.00	Evening Dresses.....	25.00
110.00	Evening Gowns.....	35.00
1-35.00	White and Gold Eve. Gowns.....	25.00
1-35.00	Evening Gold Eve. Gowns.....	25.00
1-45.00	Velvet Evening Gown.....	25.00
1-200.00	Model Afternoon Gown.....	75.00
2-50.00	Lace Dresses.....	25.00
8-100.00	Velvet Velvet Gown.....	55.00
3-30.00	Forlano Dresses.....	16.50
7-25.00	Taffeta Dancing Dresses.....	16.50
1-35.00	Chiffon Velvet Eve. Coat.....	45.00
1-35.00	Blue Velvet Eve. Coat.....	45.00
10-25.00	White Velvet Eve. Coat.....	45.00
2-35.00	Tinged Cloth Eve. Coats.....	15.00
1-100.00	Black Velvet Eve. Wrap.....	40.00
1-25.00	Velvet Velvet Eve. Wrap.....	40.00
1-50.00	Tan Bolivian Street Coat.....	22.50
4-48.00	Imp. R.R. Brand's Coats.....	32.50
10-80.00	Velvet Velvet Coats.....	35.00
2-25.00	Brocade Street Coats.....	16.50
1-115.00	Velvet Velvet Coat, Hudson sea collar.....	45.00
1-25.00	Imperial Street Coats.....	9.00
1-25.00	Amer. Beauty Eve. Coat.....	100.00
1-35.00	Metal Cloth and Plush.....	50.00
2-29.50	Gray Double Face Coats.....	19.50
3-35.00	For Lined Street Coats.....	45.00
4-35.00	Velvet Velvet Coats.....	45.00
1-85.00	Misses' Duyverte Suit.....	45.00
15-35.00	to 40.00 Misses' Brocade	45.00
4-35.00	Misses' Cheviot Suits.....	21.50
6-25.00	Misses' Bik. Diagonal Suits.....	16.50
6-25.00	Misses' Bik. Plain Suits.....	16.50
9-25.00	Misses' Top Coats.....	14.50
14-25.00	to 30.00 Boucle Coats.....	18.50
16-35.00	Misses' Crepe du Ch. Dresses.....	15.50
6-35.00	Misses' Plat. Silk Dresses.....	18.50
9-22.50	Misses' Crepe du Ch. Dresses.....	15.50
3-35.00	Misses' Afternoon Dresses.....	25.00
27-35.00	Misses' Evening Dresses.....	30.00
52-18.50	Wood Crepe Dresses.....	13.50
18-15.00	Silk Dresses.....	10.50
14-18.50	Brocade Dresses.....	13.50
10-18.50	Irish Lace Blouses.....	15.00
3-45.00	Crepe and Lace Blouses.....	10.00
3-45.00	French Chine Blouses.....	8.75
3-35.00	Flannel Waist.....	1.50
4-25.00	Crepe de Chine.....	10.50
4-25.00	Crepe Chine Blouses.....	10.50
6-12.50	Fig. Crepe Volte Blouses.....	7.75
3-15.00	Barbie Blouses.....	7.50
3-15.00	Crepe Chine Blouses.....	7.50
4-12.50	French Blue Blouses.....	5.75
4-12.50	Crepe and Voile Waist.....	1.50
3-5.00	Shadow Lace Blouses.....	2.50

Quantities and Prices are subject to revision, as the goods are on sale as this advertisement is printed. If any articles are sold when called for, we will try to substitute like values.

CHANDLER & CO.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street—Near West

MUSIC IN BOSTON

"HOFFMANN" AT OPERA

With Henry Dangas appearing in the four successive baritone characters and with Mr. Lafitte singing the tenor role, the Opera company presented Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann" on Wednesday evening for the first time this season. Directed in their singing by Mr. Caplet, the artists took the parts as follows: Olympia, Mme. Scotti; Giulietta, Miss Amsden; Antonia, Mme. Edvina; Stella, Miss Sharlow; Niklausse, Miss Leveroni; Hoffmann, Mr. Lafitte; Lindor, Coppelius, Dapertutto and Miracle, Mr. Dangas; Andres, Coenichen, Piticinaccio and Franz; Mr. Pini; Spalanzani, Mr. Giaccone; Nathaniel, Mr. Jerville; Crespel, Mr. Wronski; Luther, Mr. Sillich; Hermann, Mr. Grand; Schlemil, Mr. Everett.

A comment that is in place in a discussion of this performance relates to the tone color of American singing. In the cast of "Hoffmann" were two American voices, Miss Amsden's soprano and Miss Leveoni's contralto, which represent two vastly different tendencies in the national music. As traced in the work of the two Americans who sang the barcarolle in the third scene, the tendencies could not easily be proved to be a consequence of musical training. For out to them that it is a duty they owe the public to exhaust all peaceful and legal methods before resorting to a breach of industrial peace.

The board holds that the public is an innocent third party in all controversies and is entitled to the same protection which should be accorded the other two parties. In this connection the board says:

"During strike or lockout each party engaged in the controversy endeavours to win public sentiment for his side to the end that its moral support may help him in sustaining his contention. In 1914 the parties should make every effort to consider public welfare before strike or lockout. If public sentiment is of value after a strike or lockout, it surely should be respected before either takes place."

In event of controversy arising over working conditions or wages, the board urges the employer and employees to confer together and try to reach an agreement; if they cannot agree the board advocates arbitration; but if one of the parties will not accept this method of settling the dispute, the other should petition for a public investigation and report before resorting to strike or lockout.

"If the employer refuses to adopt the board's recommendation," the board says, "or the employees are not satisfied with it, and both are unwilling or unable to compose their differences, the parties, having exhausted the methods provided by statute, may then—and not until then—be justified in using strike or lockout as a means to enforce demands."

Without question the reason why American singers are so acceptable in American opera houses is because they are exemplars of the daily talking tone of American voice color which is attained by a few representatives out of every social group. Ordinarily they are referred to as those who have good natural speaking voices. But really their voices are good because they elect

to make them so, refusing all local and epochal standards and taking those which are lastingly of the land and of its social atmosphere.

The contralto, on the other hand, stands for a temporary type of voice color which is of the present industrial epoch, which was unknown 30 years ago and will have vanished within the next 30. It may be noted in all places where men and women gather for the day's work after the modern formula of labor division. It is suited to alert, good-humored greeting and to hurried exchange of idea. But it is not, in the abstract way of thinking, whatever it may be in the dramatic, a beautiful tone color.

The revival of "Hoffmann" was successfully carried out by old artists and new. Expressive points in the performance were the doll's dress, which was an attractive spot of cool color against Mr. Urban's generally warm-tinted second scene; and the character make-up of Mr. Dangas as the three fantastic personages opposing Hoffmann's hopes.

Exception may perhaps be taken to Mr. Urban's elevated stage in the fourth scene, because it does not communicate with the lower level by steps. The pleasurable effect of the raised stage is the feeling of improvisation it gives, as though the play were hastily set up on the terrace of somebody's house and the people were assembled to witness it in the garden.

SYMPHONY PROGRAM
Mozart's "Haffner" serenade, a work not recently heard in Boston, has been added to the program of the Symphony, concerts for this week. The Bach concerto, which Miss Ruth Deyo plays, is new to the repertoire. The symphony will be Cesar Franck's in D minor.

Charles Wellington Furlong closed his series of talks on South America with a lecture Wednesday evening in Lorimer Hall on Chile, the straits of Magellan and the Fuegan archipelago. Mr. Furlong illustrated his remarks with motion pictures and maps of the districts he had explored. The slides showed scenes in a nitrate field, and in moving pictures the processes of manufacture were explained, and Chilean troops shown in drill. Then there were pictures of a house built of bottles, scenes on a Chilean ranch, aboard a battleship.

The final performances of "Miss Pocahontas" will be given Saturday at the Castle Square theater, and on Monday "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will be presented.

Miss Ethel Barrymore is credited with doing the best acting of her career in "Tante," in which she opens a fortnight's engagement at the Tremont theater Monday evening.

There will be matinees of "Little Women" today, Friday and Saturday at the Majestic theater.

ACADEMY AT WILBRAHAM IS REORGANIZED

Fund of \$80,000 for Reconstruction Is Completed and School for Boys Now Has Complete and Modern Equipment

FACILITIES BROADER

WILBRAHAM, Mass.—Wilbraham Academy announces completion of the reorganization fund of more than \$80,000. This amount has been used in the reconstruction of buildings and in giving a complete modern equipment to the academy for its new work as a school for boys.

The first step in the reorganization process was noted two years ago when announcement was made of the election of Gaylord W. Douglass as headmaster. The actual work began when Mr. Douglass assumed the duties of his new position Feb. 6, 1912.

The first month was spent in perfecting plans, and a preliminary campaign of six weeks secured the initial funds which warranted the awarding of contracts for the reconstruction work. This work was carried out during the summer of 1912 and over \$70,000 was expended in reconstruction work alone. As a result Rich hall, the famous old dormitory, stands now as one of the most complete, convenient and modern school homes for boys in New England.

The New Wilbraham, differs from the larger institutions in many essential points. The number of boys admitted is strictly limited and the standard of scholarship and personal character is unusually high. There is one teacher to every eight boys, which insures particular attention to the needs of each individual. The plans and methods have appealed deeply to the loyal friends and former students who have contributed generously toward the reorganization fund in amounts from \$1 to \$80,000 each. The completion of the fund was hastened by the Methodist board of education's offer of \$2750 on condition that \$80,000 more was secured before Dec. 31. These contributions have been met and last night the fund was completed.

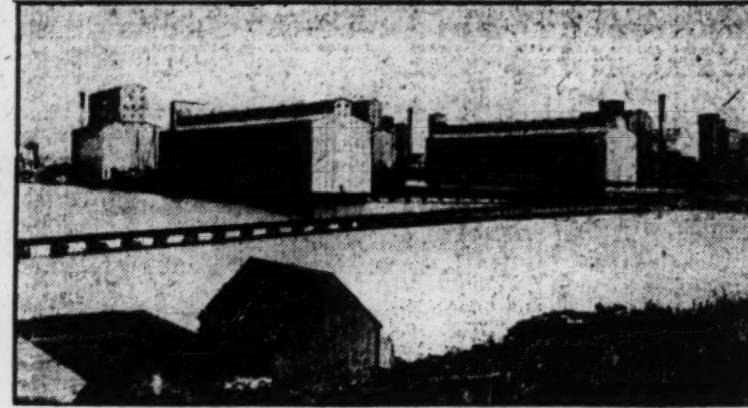
DUMMER ACADEMY HAS FIRE
SOUTH BYFIELD, Mass.—Work by Newportshire firemen

LOWER FREIGHT RATES GAINED BY COMMERCE CLUB

Superior, Wis., Organization Is Active in Getting Tariffs for Permitting Grain Center to Compete With Other Sections

EXPERT IS EMPLOYED

SUPERIOR, Wis.—There has been no subject in which the commercial interests of Superior have been more vitally interested than that of low freight rates, and the community has been greatly benefited by the action of the interstate commerce commission in making a proper adjustment of these tariffs. The most active agency for good in this matter always has been the Superior Commercial Club. Its traffic committee was foremost in fighting for the reduction of freight rates on grain before the national commission and so well was its work done that substantial reductions in



How the milling district looks in northwestern city

grain rates from the West were obtained, giving Superior a better opportunity to compete with other cities in the marketing of this western grain and the manufacture of flour.

Through the activities of the club the city hired a rate expert who keeps in close touch with the rate situation and has been the means of saving thousands

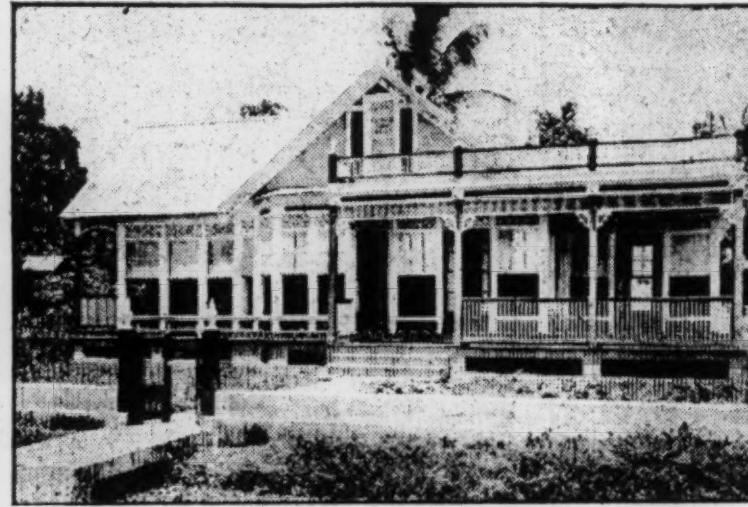
of dollars to Superior's merchants through the adjustment of various rate matters. The club was very active in securing the passage of the grain and warehouse law, which gave to Wisconsin a commission whose chief duty is to supervise the weighing of all grain in and out of Superior. Formerly the weighing was done by employees of

other states whose acts were not regulated by Wisconsin. This new arrangement protects both the buyer and the seller. The fact that 86,120,000 bushels of wheat alone were received at Superior from August, 1912, to July, 1913, indicates the magnitude of the grain business at Superior.

The Superior Commercial Club was organized and incorporated in 1895 and has taken an active part in all projects leading to the betterment of the city. During the last year, largely through the efforts of the club, Superior has obtained more publicity of the kind desired than ever before. A new rate, put into effect by certain railroads, provides that the traveler, going through the Twin cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, to the West or the East may visit Superior without extra cost. This fact has been heralded far and wide by means of attractive booklets.

The club's spacious, and handsomely furnished quarters are open to meetings of every kind and it is seldom that the committee rooms are not all occupied. In fact, the Commercial Club is the center of civic activity.

MONTEGO BAY, JAMAICA, HAS COZY HOUSES FOR TOURISTS



Typical cottage built for tourists in town of the Caribbean

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

AMBIGUOUS

"By being somewhat behind in getting to my office this morning I was somewhat ahead."

"How do you make that out?"

"Why, Wimbleton called to borrow \$10 of me, and if I had been in I should have been out that much."

~~~

#### BUILT THAT WAY

"I understand you have acquired a dog. Do you intend to keep him long?"

"Oh, I shall have to. He's a dachshund."

~~~

The Mexican postal routes are so disturbed that persons wishing to get "Happy New Year" greetings to acting President Huerta on time should start them at once.

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#### MORE WEALTH

In making dry the Zuider Zee, The Hollanders, it's plain to see. By adding to their farm lands will find more of profit in their "till."

~~~

The report that King George edits his speeches three times shows that he weighs his words as carefully as does the poet who in sending away his offerings to the editors is constrained to include just as little return postage as seems absolutely necessary.

~~~

#### POINT OF VIEW

"O wad some power the giftie gie us, To see oursells as others see us!" But we'd lay the others on the shelves Could they look at us as we see ourselves.

## DAYTON MANAGER OUTLINES PLANS FOR NEW REGIME

**Henry M. Waite Says That Eight-Hour Work Will Be One of the First Reforms**

**DAYTON, O.—**Final arrangements for taking over the active management of the city of Dayton were concluded on Wednesday in a conference between City Manager Henry M. Waite and the city commissioners. The administration is turned over to him officially at 10 o'clock this morning.

Of his duties, Manager Waite said that he would look after three big contracts held over from the last administration and make awards at once. These contracts include an award for outfitting the entire city fire department with motor-apparatus at an estimated cost of \$119,000; the award of a 10-year contract for garbage collection and disposal, which involves an expenditure in excess of \$250,000 and the letting of a river-straightening contract involving \$450,000, now held up by litigation.

His aim will be to gain efficiency in city government and with that economy, explained Manager Waite. He said it would take some time to work out certain plans he had in view and for the present the subordinates now on the city payroll will not be disturbed. Eventually he hopes to have everything working in military order. By this he means each position will be in charge of a specialist, who will be expected to devote full eight hours of service to the city every working day in the year. He said it was too early to talk about changes to be made. For the present his efforts would be devoted to developing efficiency in the present agencies.

## U.S. ARMY MORE POPULAR; RECORD NUMBER APPLY

**NEW YORK—**The United States army is becoming more popular. In November 2000 more men applied for enlistment than in any other month in the history of the country in time of peace.

This figure is given by an army officer connected with the recruiting service. In the thirty days of November more than 8000 men offered themselves for service at the various recruiting stations throughout the country. This increase is being maintained this month, and it keeps up many weeks longer there is reason to believe that every organization in the army will be recruited up to full strength, a condition not known since the war with Spain.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

**WASHINGTON** — Lieut.-Col. E. T. Hinds, fifth cavalry, proceed to Ft. Leavenworth, Jan. 5, for special course for officers.

Capt. W. K. Bartlett, medical corps, after proceeding with fifth cavalry to Ft. Meyer, Va., return to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

Orders assigning Maj. F. W. Sladen to fifth infantry amended to assign him to thirteenth infantry.

First Lieut. W. A. Danielson, C. A. C., resignation accepted.

First Lieut. R. S. Bemberger, second cavalry, to Walter Reed hospital.

First Lieut. M. M. Garrett, twenty-ninth infantry, proceed to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., Jan. 5 to join his regiment.

First Lieut. E. H. Pearce, eighteenth infantry, assigned to general recruiting service, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

First Lieut. C. S. Caffrey, twenty-eighth infantry, proceed to the military academy April 30 instead of Jan. 23.

Following lieutenants of coast artillery report to Maj. T. C. Lyster, medical corps, president of examining board at Ft. Monroe, Jan. 20, or thereafter for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. Leroy Bartlett and J. C. Peterson, Second Lieuts. F. H. Miles, Jr., H. T. Philans, Le G. B. Curtis, K. B. Harmon, F. B. Gray, H. O'Leary and W. K. Richards.

Coast artillery corps transfers to take effect Feb. 15: Capt. A. H. Bryant, 34 to company; Capt. J. A. Berry, 34 to company and sail about Feb. 5 for the Philippines.

Leaves—Maj. H. J. Hirsch, eleventh infantry, two months; Second-Lieut. S. W. Wood, seventh infantry, two months.

### Navy Orders

Ensign H. R. A. Borchardt, from the Maine, to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. W. Smith, to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Naval Constructor H. T. Wright, from navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to the Philadelphia.

Naval Constructor C. M. Simpers, from New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., to navy yard, Boston.

Naval Constructor G. C. Westervelt, from navy yard, Puget sound, Washington, to works Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company, Seattle, Wash.

Naval Constructor S. M. Henry, from navy yard, New York, Norfolk, Va.

Assistant Naval Constructor R. B. Hilliard from navy yard, Boston, to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Naval Constructor C. M. Simpers, from New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., to navy yard, Boston.

Naval Constructor G. C. Westervelt, from navy yard, Puget sound, Washington, to works Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company, Seattle, Wash.

Naval Constructor S. M. Henry, from navy yard, New York, Norfolk, Va.

Master Builders Elect

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The Massachusetts State Association of Master Builders Wednesday elected officers including:

President, F. F. O'Neill of Holyoke; secretary, H. W. Sweetser of Worcester; treasurer, Alanson T. Robinson of Worcester.

CONNECTICUT TO LEASE PIER

NEW LONDON, Conn.—A lease has been arranged between Connecticut and the New London, Northern & Central railroads for land in East New London for steamship terminals. It calls for

rent of \$1000 a year for 77 years.

These machinists have been appointed and assigned to the following duties: W. A. Buckley, to receiving ship, New York; H. M. Peace, L. W. Knight, John Rober and W. S. Evans, to receiving ship, Philadelphia; F. W. Webster, to receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal.; F. C. Wolf, Max Bayer, H. H. Beck, F. T. Rider and W. W. Holt, to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.; H. A. Reynolds, N. M. McDonald, C. N. Koch, C. J. Napretz, J. W. O'Leary, J. A. Newell, J. E. Kemmer and G. F. Voth, to receiving ship, New York; Paxton Hotel, to the Nebraska; P. S. Flint, to the

MAINE "BLUE SKY" LAW IN FORCE

AUGUSTA, Me.—Sale in this state of securities of doubtful value is expected to be stopped by the "blue sky" law, which is in effect today.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

**CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER**—The best municipal advertising is municipal activity of the right kind. A town that can keep other towns talking of its accomplishments needs no paid publicity agent; the publicity takes care of itself. Cleveland's reputation as America's first city in many important particulars rests not upon assertion but upon accomplishments—upon pioneer endeavors in different fields of municipal activities. Other cities in increasing numbers look to this for example and inspiration. Each wideawake city learns from all the others. When one discovers a better way of performing some common duty or adopts some new duty others are immediately interested. Thus experience teaches an ever-widening circle.

**MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL**—The Scandinavian Art Society means more than social meetings and congenial dips into the art gossip of the day. Its organization is simple, its expense trifling, and its liberal revenues are to be devoted entirely to the purchase of Scandinavian works for the Institute of Arts. This is the first conspicuous step toward vitalizing the beautiful museum building, though some modest private generosity has anticipated it. The subscription endowment of the museum building was a splendid public demonstration, but the pile of marble alone is lifeless. To live, it must contain, first a school, then a picture collection. The seeds of both are in the public library building, and this Scandinavian organization shows how to fertilize the seed. The census contradicts popular impression by telling us that there are more Germans in Minnesota than either Swedes or Norwegians. German art has been neglected for nearly half a century. Why should not the German-Americans of the Northwest stimulate its revival in the United States? Then there are many Americans in Minneapolis, whose pockets bulge and whose hearts swell with love of art on one side and of their city on the other.

**NEWARK NEWS**—A man who by industry or the urging of a provident wife had succeeded in saving \$500 applied this in part payment and acquired an equity in a \$5000 New Jersey farm. He gave his notes for the rest of the purchase price and for some tools and machinery and started farming. A year later the man found, after paying the interest on his debt, that he had only a few hundred dollars to show for his 12 months' work. Thereupon he complained that farming is a small-paying proposition and was tempted to throw up the job. This man invested only \$500 in a business—for farming is a business—and found fault because he only made his living and a few hundred dollars during the first year. In what other line of business could a man make a living and a few hundred dollars on so small an investment? This new-made farmer probably did much better than the average experimenter of his kind. A man who could gain a living, without the few hundred dollars, on a total capital of this amount would have no ground for faultfinding. The instance here related is a true one. It calls attention to a latent richness in the state which is little realized. Knowledge of agriculture is easily acquired in these days. Land—thousands of acres of it—is to be purchased cheap. Thinkers are continually pointing out the advantages of the farm, with its sure reward for a serious worker, over the city, with its struggles for existence and its cold shoulder turned to the failure in life. The farmer who works hard all the year and at its end has nothing to show more than 52 weeks of wholesome living, with interest and instalments paid on his land and buildings, is at any rate that much nearer to independence.

**FIRST TO MAIL UNDER NEW LAW**

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Stuart Little, son of Postmaster John W. Little, was the person in this city to mail the first .50-pound parcel under the new regulation of the postoffice. The package measured 72 inches in length, making it the first parcel of that dimension ever posted here. The package containing thread needles for manufacturing purposes. The sender is general manager of a thread company.

**THE Orient and Holy Land**

Special tour under capable conductor to Alexandria, Cairo, the Nile, the Holy Land and Constantinople, Athens, etc. Comprehensive itinerary, local guides, first-class hotels and travel everywhere. Send for complete information.

**GEO. E. MARSTERS**

248 Washington St., Boston

## New Year Words To Our Patrons

## THE SHEPARD STORES

**IN SIZE**—They are big enough to deal in all sorts of things that go well together.

**NEARNESS**—Nearness to sources of supply nowadays is not measured by miles. We buy of the maker.

**VERSATILITY**—Experts gather merchandise of all kinds for personal and domestic use and decoration.

**FACILITIES**—We provide the means for doing everything quickly, easily, economically—and well.

### WE SAY TO MANUFACTURERS:

"Our goods must be right, we are pledged for them."

### WE SAY TO CUSTOMERS:

"Our goods are right, we know the manufacturers—we guarantee them."

### WE SAY TO SALESPeople, PACKERS, DRIVERS AND COMMON CARRIERS:

"Our goods must not be injured by neglect, our reputation is too important to be impaired by indifference. You must do your work as it ought to be done. We guarantee it."

### IN A WORD

We can give satisfaction because we can get satisfaction.

## SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

## CUNARD

LIVERPOOL—LONDON—PARIS Calling at Queenstown

From Boston

ALAUNIA . . . . . Jan. 15

ANDANIA . . . . . Jan. 29

Built 1913—Carrying only one Cabin (II) and Third Class

### WEEKLY SAILINGS 1914

CARMANIA CARONIA

FRANCONIA LAONIA

Early application for reservations is recommended.

From New York

CARMANIA Jan. 10, 10 A.M.

\*SLUITANIA, Jan. 14, 1 A.M.

\*Does not call at Queenstown.

### SPECIAL WINTER CRUISES

New York—Mediterranean

126 State St. Tel. F. H. 4000

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## CAN BE WORN OVER ANY GUIMPE

*Practical and pretty over-blouse*

The over-blouse idea is one utilized in a great many interesting and charming ways this winter. This gown is attractive and is especially pretty developed in two materials. Since any guimpe can be used, it is essentially practical, for often there are slightly worn blouses that are useful for such purposes.

The over-blouse consists of one piece with a Tuxedo collar as finish. The peplos is made in two straight pieces and the skirt is cut in one piece so that the entire costume represents few seams and little labor.

The plaid and plain materials combine effectively, but there are almost numberless things that can be done with such a model. Flowered and plain silks give a quaint and pretty effect and broche and plain materials harmonize and often a thin material in patching color can be used for the over-blouse and tunic while a heavier one is used for the skirt, as a charmeuse satin skirt with chiffon or marquisette over-blouse and peplos.

For the medium size, the over-blouse and peplos will require 2 yards of material 27, 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide; the skirt 4 1/4 yards 27 or 36, 3 yards 44. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 1/4 yards.

The pattern 8009 is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

### TRIED RECIPES

#### RICE PORRIDGE

Wash a cupful of rice through many waters until all cloudiness is removed. Drain it thoroughly. Put three brimming cupfuls of water on the stove in a saucepan. Add to it a rounded teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of pure lard. When the water boils furiously, drop in the washed and drained rice, a few grains at a time so as not to stop the boiling. Do not stir; the rapidly boiling water will keep the grains moving. Cover the saucepan, having its lid slightly pushed to one side. In 25 minutes the grains should have absorbed all the water and should be soft, not gritty. Remove the lid, and at the same heat let the rice dry out. Then put a clean cloth several times folded, over it, and place on a cooler part of the stove for 15 minutes. Then, if ready to serve, pass knife around between the rice and the saucepan, and, holding the rice over a dish, give it a gentle shake. The rice will drop out.

Rice, served with milk or cream, maple syrup, any of the cooked fresh fruits, stewed raisins, prunes, figs, dates or berries in season, is as nutritious as it is tasty.

#### CORN MUSH CROQUETTES

Make corn mush and serving the breakfast put what is left of the mush on the stove and make it scalding hot. Add a well beaten egg and a few grains of pepper and grated nutmeg. Let cook, closely covered, for 20 minutes. Turn it out on a greased platter and put it aside to get firm. Then form into croquettes, dip in flour and fry brown in hot fat. When all are fried, and, being ready to serve, arrange the croquettes on a hot platter and send to the table with maple syrup.—Newark News.

#### BANANA BROTH

Whip a cupful of cream stiff. Rub enough bananas through a fine sieve to make a cupful of pulp and beat this at once into the whipped cream; add four tablespoomfuls of powdered sugar, and best to a frothy mass. Line a glass dish with almond macaroons, fill it with the banana cream and sprinkle this generously with tiny bits of crystallized cherries, citron and minced almonds. Serve at once. The fruit and nuts must be minced and prepared before the preparation of the banana cream is commenced.

—Janesville Gazette.

#### PUMPKIN CUSTARD

Line a baking dish with a thin sheet of biscuit dough. Have ready one pint of cooked, mashed squash or pumpkin. It should be quite dry. Add one tablespoonful of melted butter, one-half level teaspoonful of salt, one-half cupful of sugar and three eggs beaten with one and one-half cupful of milk; add one-half level teaspoonful of cinnamon and the same of ginger. Mix this well; pour into the dish. Bake in a good oven until—about 45 minutes.—Ladies' World.

### CONDENSED FLAT IS THE LATEST

Now we have the "condensed" apartment. It is a combination room, convertible in a moment into a lounging room, a dining room or a bed chamber. The equipment has been patented, and four Kansas City men have formed a company to put it on the market. The condensed apartment has a living room 12 by 14 feet with an alcove opening from it. A table sits between two built-in wall seats. A meal served, the table rolls out into the living room and becomes a library table. The linen has disappeared beneath its cover and the silver into a drawer. At night the backs of the alcove seats come down and there is a bed, mattress and bed clothing, all made. A bath and dressing room opens upon the breakfast room from one side, a kitchenette from the other. Both are models of compactness. All the comforts of home are kept in the smallest possible space, and revealed only when transformation of rooms takes place. Housekeeping is thus made easy and economical, with rent reduced to the minimum.



### CHINESE DESIGNS

Designers of various lines of goods have gone to the Chinese for ideas in the make-up of their motifs, says the Dry Goods Economist. This influence is especially apparent in the patterns of fabrics, both woven and printed, and in all kinds of fancy goods, in buttons and buckles and in ornaments, for millinery and costumes. It is rampant in jewelry and enters in no small degree into the forms of garments and their color details.

### DRY IN THE SUN

While it is well to dry all stockings out of the sun, this is particularly true of black stockings, says the St. Louis Republic. Another precaution to take so that the hosiery will not lose the quality of its black is to add a little vinegar to the water in which they are rinsed—a teaspoonful to a quart of water is the right proportion. It is well, after the stockings are dry, to shape them with the hand but not to iron them.

### SOAP IN A BAG

Soap is usually wasted in washing dishes, but the soap bag will eliminate all waste, says the Newark News. An old salt or sugar bag will make a satisfactory soap bag. Into it put all old scraps or odd bits of soap. Wash the dishes with this bag as you would with a regular dishcloth.

### HALL MATS, WOOL AND CANVAS

*Directions for making them at home*

Hall mats can be made ever so easily at home, according to the San Diego Union. The easiest and most popular kind to start upon are those made with rug wool on the stout canvas which is woven for the purpose. A steel instrument, closely resembling a crochet hook but made with a little movable attachment which closes automatically over the sharp point of the hook and prevents it from tearing the canvas, will also be required, and a gauge for measuring the wool.

The canvas to be had in four widths of 12, 18, 27 and 36 inches. The two middle numbers are generally used. The 12-inch width is only suitable for very narrow doorways, and the yard-wide material for making hearth or large bedroom rugs.

There are two sizes of gauges. The wider is for measuring lengths of regular wool, and the narrower for eastern rug wool. The wool is wound very evenly round the gauge and cut into lengths with scissors, guided by the groove which runs across the top of the gauge.

The beginner should make her first attempt on a small piece of canvas, using one color only. When she has become accustomed to the work, she may turn her attention to producing larger mats, introducing beautiful and brilliant color schemes of intricate design.

Having cut a number of pieces of wool, turn the raw edge of the canvas over to the right side to a depth of two inches. Make sure that the spaces lie exactly one over the other, as the first two rows of tufts are worked through the double thickness of the material, so that the rug may have a firm, straight edge.

Hold the canvas with the doubled edge towards you; push the hook into the first space, slip it under the thread and

### FASHION'S FRILLS

Vests to wear with open gowns are of lace and piped with colored brocaded multi-colored crepe.

Velvet coats have enormous fur collars.

Net and tulles are superseding some of the fine laces, but they are hand-run with metallic threads.

Many of the tulles dresses are made with three-tiered skirts and tunics, the low bodice falling full over plaited basque.

Bright colored bead decoration finds a place on many evening gowns.—St. Louis Star.

### GETTING SUMMER GOWNS READY

*None too early now to begin preparations*

When fashion is at last comfortably settled in her winter garb, it would seem that she might be contented to be quiet for a time; but no, she must immediately prepare for a change, and this time it is for clothing to wear in the South, at Palm Beach and other resorts, and these clothes, as every one knows, are a fore-runner of the styles for the spring and summer. No sooner are the holiday festivities over than she must begin to think and plan the wardrobe for warm weather wear.

Housewives seem rather to cooperate with fashion in this plan than to disapprove, and the shopkeepers lend their aid by holding great mark-down sales and offering through their January sales a wide opportunity for purchasing much below the regular cost. Women who do their own sewing have come to realize that the earlier in the season they are enabled to start the spring sewing the better opportunity they have to get it out of the way before housecleaning time. When this can be done, it gives much freedom through the summer for reading and recreation which cannot be enjoyed unless the sewing has been started early in the season.

During seasons of radical changes in style it is difficult to know just what fashions to follow when the sewing is started so early, for, although a style selected may be correct, it may not be accepted by women, and then one would feel uncomfortable in wearing it as if the fashion designers had never tried to launch it; but this season there seems to be little of this difficulty to encounter for fewer changes appear in the new designs than for some time. Out of the bewildering array of materials and styles shown may be found some new features, but many of the present favorites are also to be seen in these advance styles and no radical changes have appeared so far.

It is none too early to look over the last summer's wardrobe, do any necessary repairing, decide what can be renovated and remodeled, estimate the amount of new material or trimmings that would be required for making over and make a careful list so one will know exactly what and how much to buy when the goods are placed on special sale. Much money may be saved by taking advantage of these sales when they occur and by purchasing the exact amount which is needed. After it has been decided just what may be remodeled of the last season's dresses then it is easy to determine what new ones must be bought.

It may be necessary to purchase more material for the spring dresses than was used last year, at least shopkeepers are rejoicing that more flounces will be used and these will necessarily call for more

dates when they come to the market.

These dates will be used to gather about the hand and hold firmly in place by the remaining fingers.

This position will seem very awkward at first, but you'll find it a very easy position of the hand to maintain.

Next, in darning the foot of a stocking, darn on the right side of the fabric so that the smoothest side of the darn will come next the foot. This would also apply to the mending of any sort of underwear, but if you are mending a bit of fine table linen darn on the wrong side so that the smoothest side of the darn will be out.

Never make a square darn, for it puts additional strain on a spot already worn and ready to break. It is far better to reinforce the fabric by graduated lines of tiny stitches—so use a diamond-shaped darn.

Be careful to go over and under the edge of the hole so as to prevent the formation of a ridge.

Last "don't" of all, don't put the thing under the machine, however laundied its darned attachment, for nothing can ever look or wear like fine, dainty, carefully done hand-darning.

The circle formed by these two fingers is held directly under the rent which is to be darned, and the rest of the material is to be gathered about the hand and held firmly in place by the remaining fingers.

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The circle formed by these two fingers is held directly under the rent which is to be darned, and the rest of the material is to be gathered about the hand and held firmly in place by the remaining fingers.

This position will seem very awkward at first, but you'll find it a very easy position of the hand to maintain.

Next, in darning the foot of a stocking, darn on the right side of the fabric so that the smoothest side of the darn will come next the foot. This would also apply to the mending of any sort of underwear, but if you are mending a bit of fine table linen darn on the wrong side so that the smoothest side of the darn will be out.

Never make a square darn, for it puts additional strain on a spot already worn and ready to break. It is far better to reinforce the fabric by graduated lines of tiny stitches—so use a diamond-shaped darn.

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# Over 700 Banks Seek to Join

About One Fourth of National Banking Capital of U. S. Seeks Admission to System, With 72 State and Trust Cos.

## CIVIC HONOR SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—During the first week following the enactment of the currency law, the treasury department announced that 767 banking institutions in 45 states, having an aggregate capital, exclusive of surplus, of about \$300,000,000, informed the federal authorities of their intention to enter the system. About one-fourth of the national banks are included among the applicants.

This, according to officials, is such an immediate and hearty response to the enactment of the law that the success of the system, so far as cooperation of banks can make it succeed, seems assured.

The majority of the banks thus far reported are the national banks, since they are required to join the system. But 49 state banks and 23 trust companies have already sought admission, despite the belief that these institutions would await the experience of the national banks within the system before joining it themselves.

From New England 53 banks have applied. Yesterday's list included: Fitchburg National, Merchants National of Haverhill, Home National of Brockton, First National of Newburyport and People's National of Marlboro, Mass.; Cheshire National of Keene, Amoskeag National of Manchester, First National and National State Capital of Concord, N. H.; Aquidneck National of Newport, National Exchange and National Bank of Commerce, Providence, R. I.; Medomak National of Waloboro, Me., and Merchants National of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

The treasury department's statement says:

"Six hundred and ninety-five applications have been received from national banks with an aggregate capital of about \$250,000,000, so that up to this time national banks representing approximately one fourth of the total national banking capital of the country have already signified their intention to enter the system."

"Forty-nine state banks and 23 trust companies have also notified the department of their intention to become members. Of the 625 national banks applying 53 are in the New England states, 191 in the southern states, 227 in the middle states, 69 in the western states and 43 in the Pacific states."

"Of the national banks 69 have a capital of \$1,000,000 or more; 142 have a capital of from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000; 270 have capital of from \$100,000 to \$250,000 and 14 have capital of less than \$100,000."

"Two of the trust companies applying have a capital of \$5,000,000 or more, and four trust companies have a capital of from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000."

Meanwhile, civic pride is said to be the main reason of any city for seeking the location of one of the federal reserve banks to be established under the new law. Boston business men will not protest directly by having one of these banks in their city; it will not bring any money for use there, nor will it afford employment to more than a few clerks. Many of Boston's banks, it is said here, would prefer to be members of a New York reserve bank because of the larger accommodation, and they could avoid shipment of money by having a branch bank in Boston.

But those who want a reserve bank in Boston, and in all other cities that are seeking consideration by the organization committee, are the commercial organizations and other civic enthusiasts who welcome every opportunity to boom their municipality.

It would have something of an advertising value to have one of the dozen or less federal reserve banks located in Boston. By the terms of the law its title carries with it the name of the city, as "The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston," and this title would be included in the official weekly statements to be sent broadcast. The city would become known as the financial center of its district, which, combined with other factors, might help attract new business to the city and aid in its growth.

No provision is made in the law for housing the federal reserve banks, except that all expenses of the system are to be borne by the reserve banks. There will be no government buildings for them, nor is it expected that they will be permitted to use the federal premises as have the subtreasuries. It will be left to the boards of directors of the reserve banks, when organized, subject to review by the federal reserve board, to provide suitable accommodations. It appears likely that there will be no such magnificent bank buildings to house the reserve banks as are maintained by the great metropolitan banks of the country today. Handsome bank structures, built at large cost, are chiefly to attract business by an outward display of prosperity and permanency. The federal reserve banks will not seek business; they will exist merely for accommodation of their member-bank patrons and will have no competition.

Were the buildings to be constructed by the government, the political factor would enter in for providing handsome buildings much as federal buildings are secured now, but the member-banks, which ultimately will have to pay for them, probably will not be as anxious about architecture and imposing monolithic granite columns at the entrances as if these items meant increased business. A safe vault for the reserves, a directors' room, an office for the federal reserve agent and space for the clerks are about all that will be needed, the requirement as to situation being merely that it shall be reasonably accessible to

the banking district. Inasmuch as the bank will serve all the banks of the reserve district, in Boston's case most of New England, its location in the city will be a secondary consideration and it may not be in the financial section at all.

To what extent Boston or any other city will benefit by having a federal reserve bank will be determined by the effectiveness of the new system in deflecting business from Wall street. The hearings on the currency bill in the Senate developed the fact that for many years money has gravitated to New York as the financial center of the country from banks all over the country because New York offered the readiest market for it. In a lesser degree the same is true of Chicago and St. Louis, the other two central reserve cities. The money goes there because the banks realize more interest by sending it there. The new law does away with the provision for preferential interest on reserves in these cities and the relative importance of the federal reserve cities in the future will depend somewhat on the extent to which the new system will readjust these accumulations.

From the stockholders' point of view it would seem to be a better proposition to be a member of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York than of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. "I would rather own stock in the New York bank," said a Boston banker recently, "because it is a better business proposition. The New York bank would necessarily have larger resources and could handle bigger business."

## SHORTER WORKING HOURS HELD SECRET TO BUSINESS SUCCESS

WASHINGTON—Secretary Redfield of the department of commerce, speaking before the American Association for Labor Legislation, which is meeting here with the American Political Association said on Wednesday that he believed that when the factories are run so that the workers could go home without having been subjected to over-long hours, then and not till then, the United States would be able to compete in the markets of the world.

The problem of hours of labor like other problems is too often based on arithmetic or multiplication, according to Mr. Redfield.

The thing to do, he said, is to get away from the mathematical system and to treat this problem differently. System is applied to other phases of business management but when it comes to this study and thoroughness of method stop. Clerks and officers' vacations are a commonplace matter, but no regard is paid to the mechanic.

Austin B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors said that in 1913, there had been 261,000 violations of the law prohibiting the working

of a trainman more than 16 hours in one day.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma spoke in favor of a national legislative reference bureau which would prepare bills to be introduced so they might be as nearly perfect as possible.

The 12-hour mill shift with alternating day and night work every two weeks was criticized by Basil M. Manly, special agent of the United States bureau of labor.

President Wilson was elected a vice-president of the organization. Secretary Redfield presided at the afternoon session.

Officers were elected as follows: Honorary president, Henry W. Farnam of New Haven; president, Prof. Henry H. Seager of Columbia University; vice-presidents, Jane Addams of Chicago; Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, W. De Forest of New York; Richard T. Ely of Madison, Wis.; Samuel Gompers of Washington, Morton D. Hull of Chicago, J. W. Jenks of New York, Stephen S. Wise of New York and Paul M. Warburg of New York; secretary, John H. Andrews of New York; treasurer, Adolph Lewisohn of New York.

## KANSAS COUNTY READY TO TEACH TRADES TO BOYS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The installation of vocational training at the McCune farm for boys, decided upon by the county court, is to begin immediately. The members of the court and the committee of school heads, which is to work with the court in the new work, have visited the institution, says the Times.

The plan to be followed is one mapped out by J. C. Wright, head of the vocational training in the public schools here.

## COLLEGE TO HAVE NEW BUILDINGS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Gettysburg College authorized the raising of \$130,000 for additional buildings at the college.

Henry Robinson Shipyard, Harvard, recently of Chicago, was elected to succeed Dr. John Andrew Himes, for 43 years Graeff professor of English literature, resigned. Dr. M. Stuart MacDonald of Cornell was appointed professor of economics and political science.

BOARD OBJECTS TO RAISED RATES

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The directors of the Board of Trade decided Wednesday to protest against the proposed increase in the freight rates and sent their protest to the interstate commerce commission.

## JOHN P. MITCHEL BECOMES MAYOR OF NEW YORK TODAY

NEW YORK—John Purroy Mitchel became mayor of New York at noon today succeeding Adolph L. Kline, who assumed the place upon the passing of William J. Gaynor. Mr. Mitchel made public some of his appointments Wednesday night. He retains some of Mayor Gaynor's department heads.

The present department heads whom Mayor-elect Mitchel reappointed are Lawson Purdy, president of the tax commission; John J. Murphy, tenement house commissioner; R. A. C. Smith, docks and ferries commissioner.

Among his new selections is a woman, Dr. Katherine B. Davis, superintendent of the Bedford reformatory for girls, who will be commissioners of corrections.

Robert Adamson, secretary to Mayors Gaynor and Kline and manager of the fusion campaign, was appointed fire commissioner; F. J. H. Krackle, former naval officer of the port, bridge commissioner; Henry Bruere, city chamberlain.

In the final hours of his administration, Mayor Kline removed Rhinelander Waldo, police commissioner, declaring him insubordinate for resigning, after ac-

epting the resignations of all his deputies.

Mr. Waldo's action, it was said, would have left the police without a civilian head on New Year's eve, when the closest supervision of the department was required. The mayor appointed First Deputy McGraw commissioner to serve until Mr. Mitchel selects a permanent police head.

## SUFFRAGISTS ON MARCH TO ALBANY

NEW YORK—The so-called suffrage army under command of "General" Rosalie Jones, Wednesday made final preparation for its march to Albany to demand votes for women of the Legislature today. The marchers took to the road early today.

### NEW PARK DIRECTOR NAMED

CLEVELAND—Appointment of Fred C. Alber as commissioner of parks and public grounds at \$3500 a year is announced by Director of Public Service W. J. Springborn, says the Plain Dealer.

The great borrowers would have to go to New York for their money.<sup>12</sup>

According to the last report of the comptroller of the currency, Oct. 13 last, the combined capital of the New England national banks was a little over \$102,000,000, surplus about \$64,000,000, while that of the eastern states was: Capital \$37,250,000 in round numbers, surplus about \$350,000,000. New York city alone had \$119,700,000 capital and \$120,605,000 surplus, while Boston had \$28,500,000 capital and \$19,945,000 surplus.

Assuming that all the New England national banks come into the system, the capital of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, based on one sixth of the combined capital of the member banks as

provided in the law, would be approximately \$28,000,000, while that of the eastern states, assuming that New York will serve Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, would be about \$114,500,000. New York city alone could support a \$40,000,000 federal reserve bank, half again as large as that of all New England.

The eastern states' loans outstanding amounted to over \$2,280,000,000, of which New York city had over \$900,000,000, while New England had about \$518,000,000 and Boston \$205,000,000. New England has 45 national banks and the eastern states 166; Boston 17, New York city 36. Following is the comparative statement:

|                      | Number of banks | Loans and discounts, \$ | Capital paid in, \$ | Surplus fund, \$ |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Maine                | 69              | 28,440,000.81           | \$1,740,000         | \$28,000,000     |
| New Hampshire        | 56              | 20,492,868.19           | 1,270,000           | \$19,222,000     |
| Vermont              | 49              | 19,129,414.66           | 5,610,000           | \$18,051,355     |
| Massachusetts        | 161             | 126,379,088.90          | 29,092,500          | \$17,959,299     |
| Rhode Island         | 17              | 20,514,880.15           | 28,000,000          | \$19,045,000     |
| Connecticut          | 20              | 20,054,880.39           | 6,220,000           | \$19,834,074     |
| New England States   | 450             | 317,669,936.55          | 102,086,700         | \$3,690,176,19   |
| New York             | 432             | 299,712,651.84          | 49,313,811          | \$6,346,072,26   |
| Albany               | 3               | 20,108,953.87           | 2,100,000           | \$2,000,000      |
| Brownsville          | 4               | 1,784,000               | 1,700,000           | \$70,000         |
| New York City        | 36              | 91,353,729.54           | 110,700,000         | \$29,500,000     |
| New Jersey           | 203             | 157,113,156.31          | 22,425,800          | \$23,191,648     |
| Pennsylvania         | 784             | 377,840,334.68          | 68,086,010          | \$24,248,515.83  |
| Philadelphia         | 2               | 1,700,000               | 1,700,000           | \$0              |
| Pittsburgh           | 22              | 18,675,771.23           | 2,900,000           | \$22,614,000     |
| Delaware             | 25              | 7,463,722.87            | 1,688,975           | \$1,613,900      |
| Maryland             | 89              | 31,770,652.91           | 5,152,000           | \$3,897,950      |
| Baltimore            | 16              | 6,871,000               | 11,750,000          | \$7,079,000      |
| District of Columbia | 1               | 927,196.39              | 3,620,000           | \$22,000         |
| Washington           | 11              | 20,120,501.05           | 6,500,000           | \$4,840,000      |
| Eastern States       | 1,900           | 2,280,368,738.73        | 337,256,401         | \$49,488,496,19  |

All of this is from the local point of view, which of course is not the one to be taken by the organization committee to which is entrusted by the law the establishment of the federal reserve districts, cities and banks. They will not consider the advantage to a city of having a reserve bank, but will consider how the natural channels of trade can be served best. Their hearings at the various cities throughout the country will be not to learn which cities could best profit by the presence of the banks but which cities are best located for serving tributary territory. The organization committee is proceeding with caution, fully aware that the success of the new system depends to a great extent upon their execution of the vital piece of work to which they must devote their attention.

Officers were elected as follows: Honorary president, Henry W. Farnam of New Haven; president, Prof. Henry H. Seager of Columbia University; vice-presidents, Jane Addams of Chicago; Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, W. De Forest of New York; Richard T. Ely of Madison, Wis.; Samuel Gompers of Washington, Morton D. Hull of Chicago, J. W. Jenks of New York, Stephen S. Wise of New York and Paul M. Warburg of New York; secretary, John H. Andrews of New York; treasurer, Adolph Lewisohn of New York.

EDUCATORS TO GATHER FEB. 23 IN RICHMOND

National Association to Hold Meetings During That Week and Most of Programs Have Now Been Completed

## UNIONS PREPARE PLAN TO SETTLE CALUMET STRIKE

LANSING, Mich.—With intent to end the labor contest in the copper region, representatives of the various state labor unions will draft a plan for settlement which they will ask Governor Ferris to forward to President Shaw of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company at Boston. To insure audience, the labor leaders are requesting Governor Ferris to call a special session of the Legislature and advocate the passage of a tonnage tax.

CALUMET, Mich.—The coroner's inquiry resulted in a jury verdict failing to place responsibility in regard to the Italian hall rush Dec. 24.

## NINE FIREMEN GET ASSIGNMENTS

Fire Commissioner Cole has ordered permanent appointment of nine probationary men, who are assigned as follows:

William E. Coughlin and John M. Harrington, engineers 38-39, Congress street; Thomas M. Manning, engine 41, Harvard avenue, Allston; Thomas H. Kelley, Jr., engine 46, Peabody square, Aspinwall; Thomas J. Guiney, chemical 9, Main street, Charlestown; Michael J. McLaughlin, water tower 3, Pittsburgh street; Michaelangelo Lorano, ladder 2, Paris street, East Boston; Edward J. O'Dowd, ladder 14, Ft. Hill square; Walter C. Glynn, ladder 21, Saratoga street, East Boston.

PICTURES SUPERSEDE SERMON

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Motion pictures will be substituted for the regular Sunday evening sermons at the Union Congregational church beginning Sunday evening. Subsequently the church may be opened one or two nights during the week for motion picture exhibitions.

## DENVER BOND ELECTION DATED

# Chilean Writer Observant

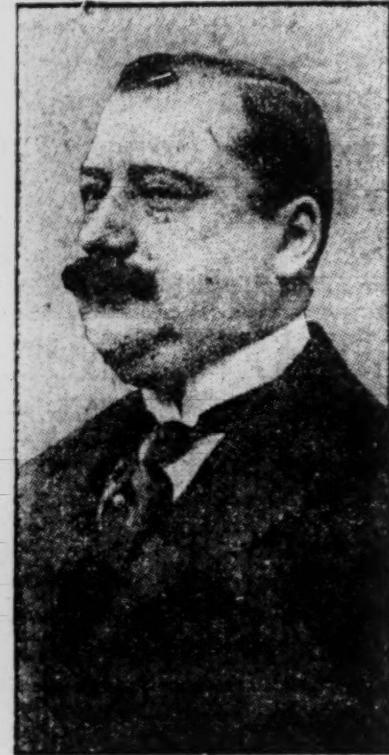
# Brazilian Crisis Is Met

## SOUTH AMERICAN EDITOR TELLS OF UNITED STATES

Facts Sent to His Newspaper in Letters by Señor Varas Give Accurate View of Conditions as He Noted Them in Visit

## WIDE FIELD COVERED

VALPARAISO, Chile—If more newspapers in South America would do what El Mercurio now is doing in furtherance of maintaining amicable relations with the United States, there would be less



SR. CARLOS VARAS

occasion for misunderstandings based on misinformation.

A few months ago Sr. Carlos Varas, one of the editors of El Mercurio, went to the United States with the purpose of investigating the economic and social conditions there, and to report accurately what he saw and heard. From the first of the letters which have appeared in the columns of El Mercurio it has been evident that Sr. Varas was actuated to write only facts. It is, perhaps, not overstating matters to say that for the first time Chileans are now able to read about happenings in the United States without feeling that there has been distortion or evasion. Writing under the nom de plume of "Mont-Calm," Sr. Varas is doing his countrymen a distinct service by his faithful delineation of events in the northern republic.

At this time when so much is made of interchange between professors at universities in North and South America; when the visit of the one or other statesman calls forth favorable comment, and when governments are doing so much to reconcile individual affairs with the affairs of others, journalistic enterprise with the intent of fostering friendship can scarcely be valued too highly. The newspapers constitute the chief means for one country to judge of events in the other. If so-called news sent out from the United States, on reaching South America consists of nothing but distressing happenings, trifles, and crimes, the reading public here in Chile, for instance, will get naturally a very peculiar impression of what takes place in the north.

It was to change the viewpoint of the Chilean public that Sr. Varas set out on his journalistic mission. His articles occupy the front page of El Mercurio. The range of subject is very wide. And not only does this clever newspaper man write with facile pen and interpret truly, but his work is characterized by such style, and versatility in expression as to make it a treat to read him. It has been the aim of Sr. Varas to select such topics as might bear explanation besides conveying the news. For instance, he has written on art, literature, commerce, philanthropy, politics, journalism and other matters that might be of general interest. He has sent a number of character sketches of men like Benjamin Altman and Theodore Roosevelt.

Apropos of Colonel Roosevelt, there is a difference of opinion here as to whether the controversy that developed during his reception in Santiago was worth making much fuss about. It is now known here that certain United States newspapers seized on the opportunity to make capital out of the speech by Mr. Marcial Martinez, who held that the Monroe doctrine was obsolete, while Colonel Roosevelt was firm in his assertion that it was a living issue. It is true that there was a demonstration against the distinguished visitor by some students, but, on the whole, his reception here in Chile was marked by the greatest cordiality, and the leading newspapers did not consider the happening in the light of anything serious. It was merely a difference of opinion between two well-known men in public life, and the occurrence left no depressing effect.

If some of the leading newspapers of the United States would now send writers to Chile who would pledge themselves to write truthfully about this country, and do for their own land what Sr.

Varas is now doing for Chile, it would make for lasting good. El Mercurio was founded in 1827, and is the property of that great statesman and financier, Sr. Augustin Edwards, who is at present the Chilean minister to Great Britain. Sr. Varas has been associated with the paper since 1900. He has traveled extensively, and his present work in the United States he looks upon as one of the most important missions in his entire career.

## PERU'S INTEREST AROUSED BY VISIT OF SHIPBUILDER

Member of Firm That Made Kosmos Line Vessels Says Trip From Germany Is for Pleasure

CALLAO, Peru—In visiting this country at the present time, Rudolf Blohm, the well-known German naval architect and a son of one of the founders of the shipbuilding firm of Blohm & Voss, Hamburg, Germany, wants it to be understood that he is not traveling for business, but for pleasure. At the same time, those who are familiar with the enterprise of this great German firm are inclined to believe that Mr. Blohm cannot let the opportunity for inquiring thoroughly into the possibilities for extending operations go by.

Before coming to Peru Mr. Blohm was spoken of as contemplating the establishment of a branch shipyard on the west coast of South America, for the repairing of vessels of a leading German line and many other ships built by Blohm & Voss. Mr. Blohm, soon after his arrival, denied that his company had any such intention as that specified. He did not, however, fail to declare that a great era for shipping awaited the west coast with the opening of the Panama canal. The government officials showed considerable interest in Mr. Blohm's presence in Peru.

In connection with the German shipbuilder's visit it is also of interest to know that his company constructed nearly all the vessels of the Kosmos line now trading between Europe and the west coast. As Mr. Blohm says he is traveling preparatory to taking over the management of the company, Peruvians may yet have occasion to see more of this expert whose business interests and those of this country have many things in common as regard traffic and trade.

## NICARAGUA RESTS IN BELIEF ZELAYA WILL NOT RETURN

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—There is no denying that the Nicaraguan government feels considerably relieved, now that there is little likelihood of former President Zelaya returning. The attitude of the Washington administration in this matter naturally has pleased the Diaz adherents, and for the time being the political situation may be said to satisfy many of the people.

It is no secret that the Nicaraguan minister at Washington, Sr. Emiliano Chamorro, had a hand in the proceedings that led to the United States demanding that Zelaya leave the country on his release from custody. Gen. Chamorro was among those who had felt the hand of the former dictator while Zelaya ruled Nicaragua. Chamorro was compelled to flee the country. He then organized an expedition against the ruler, and frequently was on the point of being captured.

When Zelaya himself was compelled to leave Nicaragua, Madrid, whom he installed in his place, proved equally unacceptable to the Liberals. The reformers, headed by Estrada, then took the field and defeated the provisional government force at Bluefields. The Charnes next returned to the capital, and President Diaz selected the young diplomat as the man best suited to carry on negotiations at Washington.

## RESIGNATIONS POINT TO FACT THAT CANAL WILL SOON OPEN

ANCON, C. Z.—Numerous resignations taking place in the Canal Zone bring home the fact that the opening of the canal is near, and that a new order of things will be inaugurated here when that important event takes place.

Among those who recently have turned in their resignations to the canal commission is M. C. Rendell. Mr. Rendell resigned as district judge at Cristobal, and will sail for New Orleans. He arrived on the isthmus on Aug. 15, 1904, and was connected with the executive office staff until the organization of the zone into municipalities in November, 1904, when he was appointed judge and treasurer of the municipality of Cristobal. Later, on Oct. 12, 1905, he was appointed mayor and judge of the same municipality. On April 15, 1907, when the municipalities were abolished and administrative districts established, he was appointed to the office of senior district judge, and subsequently, on April 28, 1911, was transferred to the position of district judge at Cristobal. He will be succeeded by J. W. Thompson of Raleigh, N. C.

Donald F. MacDonald, who has been the geologist of the canal commission since Jan. 5, 1911, has also resigned and will sail for New York. He came to the isthmus from the United States geologi-

A distinguishing feature of South American journalism today is its close attention to happenings across the Atlantic ocean. Leading newspapers in Brazil, Argentina and Chile maintain bureaus in the capitals of Europe. In most instances men trained in South American newspaper work occupy the chief positions in these establishments and, in consequence, readers of their particular papers at home are served with matter that appeals to them. News events, as well as what takes place in the world of art and literature, are given thorough presentation. Since many South Americans are habitual travelers abroad, the task of furnishing acceptable material is made the easier because readers are familiar with environments and personalities.

That a movement has been inaugurated to make the United States better known in South America through the newspapers published in those lands is evident from the present work of St. Carlos Varas, one of the editors of El Mercurio, Valparaiso, Chile, who is sending his paper graphic matter dealing with events of current and general interest in the United States. As told more fully elsewhere, this journalist is not only a keen observer, but he has complete knowledge of the English language and is a faithful interpreter. In Chile his articles are read with the greatest interest. In many cases his accounts have led to a complete reversal of former opinion touching the northern country. Chileans frequently have looked upon the United States in anything but a kindly light, but, as it is the task of St. Carlos Varas to tell facts as he sees them, it has come to the knowledge of many of these South Americans that the "Yankees" are not nearly so black as some would paint them.

It is work of this kind that is bound to count. It is more and more evident that misunderstanding is the cause of most disputes. It would indicate proper appreciation and feeling of cooperation if leading newspapers in North America were to send representatives to South America, not merely to write graphically about the developments taking place in those countries, but to tell of the inner life of the people, their ambitions socially and economically and their desire to be counted among the great nations of the world. It is quite true that South American news is getting more plentiful and that much more is known about the southern countries than was the case a decade ago. But there are other things in those new-old lands which call for depiction besides their immensity, their natural wealth and their growth. The people in South America welcome writers who will give them fair treatment, and the moment appears ripe for the United States press to lend a hand in making North and South better acquainted.

## BILL AUTHORIZING RAILWAY GRANT IN MEXICO IS PASSED

MEXICO CITY—Although the Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill covering the latest railroad grant, there is considerable difference of opinion in regard to the validity of this contract, entered into between José María Lozano, minister of communication and public works, and Alfred Bernat Adams and Lucien Graux, representing the Compagnie Générale des Chemins de Fer Secondaires, S. A., de Bruxelles, Belgique, for the construction of 3000 miles of railroad lines in different parts of Mexico.

When the report of the joint committee of communications and public credit approving the contract was brought up for debate Deputy Rafael de la Mora took the floor to request that the committee amend it to provide that the executive shall inform the congress of the use made of the authorization given to carry out the contract with the Belgian concern. Speaker Lopez Moctezuma answered Deputy de la Mora, stating that it was not necessary to amend the report in the form required by him, because the House in approving the contract did not give extraordinary faculties to the executive.

The principal lines that the Compagnie Générale des Chemins de Fer Secondaires, S. A., de Bruxelles, Belgique, proposes to construct in the republic are those from Sonora to Lower California passing through the rich Imperial valley district in northern Sonora. The concessionaires also propose to construct several other lines crossing the states of Chihuahua, Durango, Jalisco, Guerrero, Michoacan, Aguascalientes, Simola and Oaxaca. Work on several of these lines will be commenced as soon as the contract has been approved by the Senate. It is stipulated in the contract that the concessionaries must spend in the construction of the different lines not less than \$250,000,000.

After approving the contract the speaker appointed a committee composed of Deputies Francisco Olea, Miguel Meza Ayora, Rafael Ramos Arizpe, and Secretary Aurelio J. Vanegas to take it to the upper house for action.

Paul May, Belgian minister in Mexico, attended the session of the chamber.

The contract approved stipulates that it shall be in force for 52 years, commencing the date on which it is approved by both houses of Congress. At the end of this time the railroad lines constructed by the Belgian concern, as well as the buildings, rolling stock and other belongings of the company shall become the property of the Mexican government.

## ARGENTINE PRESS HOST TO BRAZILIAN NEWSPAPER MEN

Expressions of Friendship Between Two Nations Freely Exchanged—Good Will Prevails

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The existing friendship between Argentina and Brazil found renewed expression during the visit to this city of a delegation of leading journalists from the neighboring republic.

The Buenos Aires came as the guests of the Buenos Aires Press Club. Many entertainments were provided and the speeches were replete with remarks that indicated the close ties binding the two nations. From the moment the travelers reached Montevideo, on the other side of the river Plate, until the final leave-taking, the local committee did its utmost to make the event one of pleasure and mutual satisfaction. At Montevideo Srs. Eduardo Facio Hebequer and J. Soiza Reilly met the delegation and escorted them to this capital.

The visiting party consisted of the following noted writers of Brazil: Luiz Edmundo de Figueras e Figueiroa; Julio Barbosa, Jornal do Commercio; Casper Libero, Estado de São Paulo; Costa Rego, Correio da Manha; Joao Louzada, Gazeta de Notícias; Jarbas da Carvalho, O Páiz; Luiz Peixoto, Jornal do Brasil; F. Gualberto Filho, A Imprensa; J. Carlos A. Careta; Olegario Mariano, Fon Fon; Homero Prates, Correio da Noite; Adrián Delpech, Los Annales Bresilienses; Joao Brandao, A Noite; Gaetão de Carvalho, Agencia Americana, and Daniel Ribeiro, Associação dos Fotógrafos da Imprensa da Imprensa.

The party was quartered at the Majestic hotel. Among the entertainments was an elaborate breakfast at which the editors of the Sportsman were the hosts. The reception at the Press Club turned out to be an impressive affair. The leading address was made by the vice-president of the club, Sr. Lopez Gomara. There was a message of cordial greeting from the President of Brazil. On the whole, the affair may be considered as of the greatest importance to both countries in view of the power of the press in both Brazil and Argentina.

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Efforts are underway to divert some of the traffic on the Antofagasta & Bolivia railway to the Acre-La Paz line because the latter offers many advantages to shippers on account of shorter distance.

ENSENADA, Lower California—Growing cattaloups for the United States market is becoming a paying industry in the Imperial valley region.

HAVANA, Cuba—A total of 21,000 acres in the districts of Baracoa, Sagua de Tanamo, Nipe, and Sama are now in bananas, and made commercially remunerative.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE NOTED GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—The number of pupils attending schools in 1912 was 59,631, against 55,685 in 1911. Classes for manual training for boys and sewing for girls were established with his encouragement, and a class in English for Chinese men was organized and taught by him. In 1911 the church building was erected in Cristobal for the Union church congregation.



(Photo by Boston Photo News Co.)

General view of the picturesque harbor at Ilha das Cabras, Rio de Janeiro

## PARAGUAY WILL BUILD RAILWAYS IN NEAR FUTURE

New Lines to Be Laid for Traffic Into Neighboring Bolivia and to Pacific Coast

ASUNCION, Paraguay—One of the few countries of South America to remain inactive while its neighbors progressed commercially, Paraguay has at last become aware of the necessity for joining the ranks of go-ahead nations. The increased travel between Buenos Aires and Asuncion by way of the rivers has been one means for stirring Paraguayan into action. The Paraná, Paraguay and Pilcomayo rivers, with their tributaries, are making it possible to penetrate far into the interior.

But although the water route is more popular than ever, those who have to travel faster between the two capitals may do so by train. The time occupied to reach Buenos Aires is 56 hours. Accommodations are first-class. New lines to be constructed will carry traffic through Paraguay into the neighboring Bolivia, and then farther through Chile to the Pacific coast. Paraguayan land owners as well as government officials look forward to the attitude of the United States administration to encourage only such concessions as thoroughly protect the country which is to be developed through outside capital. It is a fact that railroad construction is one of the most inviting enterprises for capitalists to engage in, and with all that Paraguay is going to do in the near future along that line it is assured that there will be numerous applications for doing the work.

It is especially certain that the government will be careful not to sign over its chief assets to any concessionaire without being assured that it is the main beneficiary.

## TRADE NOTES

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana—There has been renewed discussion among plantation owners of the old question that the government is favorably disposed toward the importation of Japanese labor.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Exports from Argentina to the United States decreased by more than \$8,000,000 in 1912. The total was \$17,750,000.

FRONTERA, Mexico—Owing to the revolutionary disturbances many of the large sugar cane estates have been forced to close down their mills, as laborers were not to be obtained.

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia—While large deposits of iron ore are being found in various parts of the country, the best known are in the district of the Upper Cundinamarca.

VALPARAISO, Chile—If the government approves a plan of the inspector general of architecture, a complete system of public buildings will be erected in the next 10 years at a cost of \$22,000,000.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The total mileage of railways in Brazil, inclusive of that under construction, is 18,721. There has been an increase of 1024 miles since 1911.

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Efforts are underway to divert some of the traffic on the Antofagasta & Bolivia railway to the Acre-La Paz line because the latter offers many advantages to shippers on account of shorter distance.

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala—Arbitration of international disputes is one of the principles guiding the administration of President Estrada Cabrera. In accordance with his views in that direction, President Cabrera has appointed the Guatemalan members to the permanent court of The Hague as follows: Antonia Jauregui, Carlos Salazar, Antonio González Saravia and Alberto Menéndez.

The Guatemalan delegation is composed of men skilled in international law and who have on various occasions served their country faithfully.

COLOMBIANS AIDED IN PANAMA

PANAMA—The Panamanian government is taking precaution against attacks being renewed on resident Colombians. Hundreds of arrests have been made. The newspapers have been warned to cease their denunciations of Colombia.

## RUBBER PLANTERS IN MOOD TO COOPERATE WITH OFFICIALS

Reception Tendered Brazil Minister of Agriculture by Representatives of the Producing States Shows a Disposition to Pull Together for Best Interests of All

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Without losing sight of the serious aspect of the rubber crisis, the general public, which in the final analysis becomes materially affected by the changed conditions in the industry, sees reason for hope in the attitude of the rubber states toward the government. The recent reception tendered Dr. Pedro de Toledo, minister of agriculture and commerce, by representatives of these states, proved an event of the highest significance. The reception was in evidence of the fact that in the future planters and authorities would work in complete cooperation.

Ever since the rubber situation became acute here it was felt that something definite should be done to relieve conditions. The great rubber producing states of Para, Amazonas, Matto Grosso and the territory of Acre had been especially affected, first economically and then financially. Dr. de Toledo had been energetic in his efforts to prove to the planters that the government meant to help. It was then decided to send delegations to Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of showing the minister of agriculture and commerce that the planters were also ready to cooperate.

As a token of high esteem the government official was presented with a splendid bronze statuette representing "History." The spokesman for the delegation was Sr. Passos Miranda, of Para. Sr. Miranda said that he hoped Dr. de Toledo would accept the bronze figure as evidence that his efforts in behalf of the planters and exporters of rubber had been fully appreciated, and he added that the conviction was growing that Brazil would in some way manage to retain its supremacy as the rubber depot of the world. Reference was also made to the law of Dr. de Toledo, and which had proved a measure that in a certain way had already helped to alleviate the crisis.

Among those who brought the message of appreciation from the states concerned were Ildefonso Ayres Marinho, Dr. Ignacio Alcoer, acting minister of promotion, says this information came to him from some wealthy cotton growers of the region quoted, and now in the capital. These said they had positive knowledge that trains loaded with cotton had left Terreiro for the southern mills. Villa had been unable to possess himself of this cotton which he was so anxious to get ready for his own use. The crop is valued at about \$25,000,000.

It is said that in his anxiety to get the crop in hand Villa ordered every man, woman and child in the territory concerned to get into the field and pick cotton. As the episode terminated the manufacturers are able to get raw materials and the planters will be able to get the cash, instead of the proceeds falling into the hands of the revolutionaries.

GALAPAGOS ISLANDS TO BE STUDIED

QUITO, Ecuador—The geographic society has approved a plan for an expedition to study conditions on the Galapagos islands. Other regions of the republic are also to be investigated by the society.

TRANSLATIONS  
Accurate work. Quick service. Spanish into English and vice versa. G. W. Weather, 1217 U. S. Rubber Bldg., Broadway and 5th St., New York City.

# State Bank for the Farmers Is Urged as Real Benefit

(Continued from page one)

Farm development in this state by making money available to the farmer and the prospective agriculturist. The ultimate result is prophesied to be the acquisition of 100,000 farmers, cheaper food, increased property valuation and taxes and a reduction in the amount of agricultural products now purchased outside the state to the extent of \$300,000,000.

Neglect of the agricultural resources of this state has made it necessary, in the opinion of interested parties, that three distinct steps be taken at once to build up the farming class: first, make idle lands marketable; second, organize a system of farm financing; third, publicity of the farming opportunities offered by Massachusetts.

It is the need of the farmer for financial assistance provided he is managing his property on a business basis or being educated how that gives foundation to the plan for a farmers' bank under close state supervision. It is the intention of the supporters of the proposed bill that the bank be formed on broad and liberal lines and that it be managed by the best business talent and agriculturists in the state.

Mr. Wheeler believes that the state and not a few men should put the money into this bank, not from the state treasury, but from the \$600,000,000 deposits in our savings banks. There are enough men in this state with money to invest to subscribe \$1,000,000 to the capital stock of such a bank if it has a fair chance to earn 6 per cent, he maintains, and that million of contributed capital from private investors is an ample sum to protect all the money this bank needs from the savings banks, if the amount the savings banks are called upon to furnish does not exceed 1 per cent of total deposits of any single bank. This 1 per cent, however, derived from all the savings banks, would place in the state agricultural bank about \$7,000,000 of banal money and this would make a fair sum for a beginning. Massachusetts, he says, can use in the next five to ten years \$100,000,000 for agricultural development and it will not be a difficult task to get it if the plan is safe and fair.

This state agricultural bank, according to Mr. Wheeler, should loan money in first mortgage at 6 per cent, then guarantee the mortgage at 5 per cent, reserving 1 per cent as a guarantee fund. This is ample if the mortgages are conservative. There should be a further development of the plan by which these mortgages could be sold, not only to individual investors but to savings banks and trust companies. Savings banks and trust companies should then be allowed to issue against these 5 per cent mortgages 4½ per cent savings certificates to be sold to small investors. The ½ per cent profit on annual income would be a most enticing turn on their money for savings banks and trust companies and every trust company in the state, he says, would be most eager to lend their energies to finding a market for such certificates.

In fact, Mr. Wheeler believes the demand for the 5 per cent guaranteed mortgages from individual investors, banks and trust companies would be so great that it would never be necessary for the state agricultural bank to call on the savings banks for a dollar of their deposits, at least not after the bank got well under way. With such a demand for their mortgages as would develop, it would not take very long to secure \$100,000,000, or several times that amount, if the farmers could be found to use it, he says.

There are some hindrances, in the estimation of Mr. Wheeler, to the sale of 4½ per cent savings' certificates because they will have, to be time-certificates, three, five or ten years, but if a provision is made whereby savings banks are permitted to make loans against these certificates of 80 per cent or 90 per cent of their value, the times condition would not hinder their sale.

There is another element in financing the farmer, he says, which must be considered: Short-time loans to the farmers for crop production. It has never been considered a wise principle in finance to interlink in the same institution the two classes of loans—namely, the long-time mortgage and the short-time loan based on commercial paper, secured or unsecured. Objection has come not so much because of the nature of the loans, but because of the nature of the deposits.

Any kind of a bank that receives deposits payable on demand, he says, is in a dangerous position and we have protected our savings banks by enabling them to check withdrawals for 60 or 90 days if they find it at any time necessary.

The time deposit running three, five or 10 years is always the safest, if the depositors can be induced to accept these conditions. The state agricultural bank here recommended is practically this kind of an institution. It receives no deposits, in the ordinary sense, at all but simply a clearing house for guaranteeing and marketing loans against real estate extending over a considerable period.

When it comes to the question of making loans on chattels or on individual names, Mr. Wheeler does not believe it would be a safe policy for a state institution to link its assets and reserves to this kind of banking, but that this same institution, in the capacity of trustee, might act with safety to itself and investors. He therefore recommends that as trustee this institution could loan money for farm development on growing crops, or crops stored on the farm or in warehouses; on stock on the farm and on farms' notes. Against these loans this bank as trustees might issue short-time crop loans, to be sold to the public from \$1 up. These loans should bear 4½ per cent or 5 per cent. Loans should carry 5 per cent and this would

leave a margin of 1 per cent or 1½ per cent for a guarantee fund.

In order to better protect such loans Mr. Wheeler would provide an additional fund by placing in the hands of this bank all the money received by the state from the sale of vacant lands seized because of defective title. The one per cent reserved from interest charged on loans with the money turned over by the state would provide probably an ample sum he says, and should make these liens as marketable as the 4½ per cent savings' certificates issued against first mortgages on farms.

If local cooperative societies were formed in the state, Mr. Wheeler affirms that it might be safer and simpler to make loans direct to these societies and allow them to reloan the money to their members. This, he says, would probably be the quickest way to force cooperative organization and dictate their plan of organization.

The time has come when local organization of farmers is necessary, declares Mr. Wheeler, if for nothing more than to supervise marketing and the standardization of their products. Because it is so difficult to determine the quality and value of the many products grown by various farmers, he says, is one reason why loaning money, with these products as security, is difficult.

## U. S. RUBBER CO. DIRECTORS IN A NEW CORPORATION

NEW YORK A number of directors of the United States Rubber Company are interested in the United Timber Corporation, incorporated in Albany with a capital of \$2,500,000. Directors of the new company are Samuel P. Colt, who is president of the United States Rubber Company, James C. Brady, who succeeded his father, the late Anthony Brady, on the United States Rubber board, Lester Leland, James B. Ford, J. Howard Ford, John D. Carberry, E. C. Belknap, R. J. Clifford, R. S. Farrar of Boston and Francis L. Stetson.

The incorporators are Samuel Norris, secretary of the United States Rubber Company, Francis G. Glynn, J. D. Carberry, J. Howard Ford and James B. Ford.

The new company represents a merger of four small lumber concerns operating in South Carolina and with offices at Georgetown, S. C. One of these smaller companies has been in operation for ten years.

The charter of new company gives it wide powers to conduct a timber business, buy and sell real estate, construct ships, etc. Those actively interested explain that the new company has no connection in any way with the United States Rubber Company, and simply represents an investment on the part of United States Rubber directors in a business they deem profitable.

## CO-RECEIVER IS ASKED IN SIEGEL STORE'S AFFAIRS

A. Davis & Co. of New York city, creditors of the Siegel store for \$3469.25, yesterday filed a petition in the United States district court for appointment of a co-receiver to serve with John S. Shepard, Jr. and William A. Marble. The ground for petition is the company's belief that the present receivers will conduct the affairs of the store for the advantage of the Siegel Stores Corporation, the original complainants, and will thereby prejudice the rights of the petitioner with the Boston store. The date for a hearing is not set.

Depositors in the bank which Henry Siegel & Co. ran in the Fourteenth street store, New York city, met yesterday. Henry Melville, receiver, told those who called that they had been loaning their money to the Henry Siegel & Co. at 4½ per cent interest, and that they could only resort to the co-partners in that firm, Henry Siegel and Frank Vogel.

## ABOLITION OF LICENSE SOUGHT

Representative Stephen H. Harrington of Cambridge, on petition of Joseph E. Wall, has filed a bill for the abolition of sixth class licenses for the sale of liquor. The sixth class licenses are those granted pharmacists.

## W. CAMERON FORBES WILL BE HONOR GUEST AT TECH DINNER

Former Governor-General of Philippines Will Be Introduced to Activities and Men of Institution Which Has Placed Him Upon Its Board of Government

W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippines, who has just been made a continuous member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is to make his first appearance before the Technology Alumni Association at its annual dinner and reunion at the Hotel Somerset, Jan. 10. He is to be a guest along with Martin Egan, editor of the Manila Times. Both are expected to speak on questions affecting the Philippines.

Massachusetts will be represented by Governor-elect David I. Walsh, while the institute will have for its spokesman, President Richard C. MacLaurin. The newly elected president of the alumni association, Jasner Whiting '80 will greet his fellow graduates, being presented by his predecessor, Frederic H. Fay '93.

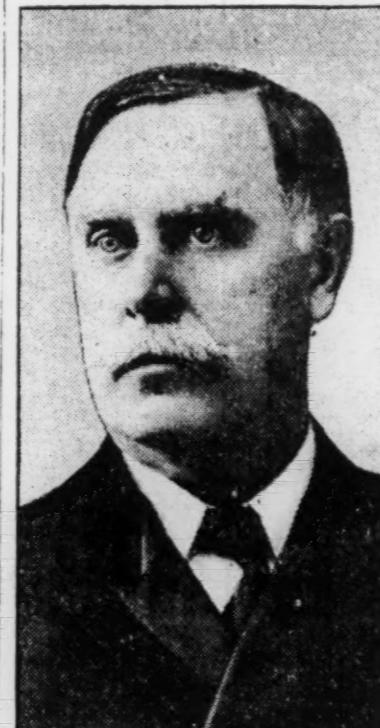
On Saturday evening, Jan. 17, the Technology Club of New York is to hold its reunion in Hotel Plaza. It will be an occasion complimentary to President MacLaurin, who will there show for the

## ROBERT A. WOODS APPROVED FOR BOSTON LICENSING BOARD

Governor's Council Confirms Appointment Despite Opposition of Certain Interests and New Official Will Be Sworn in Upon Return From Chicago

Robert A. Woods, whose nomination to the Boston license board has been confirmed, is expected back from Chicago next Sunday and will be sworn in to his new position as soon as he is ready.

The executive council confirmed yesterday following a hearing given by the council to William E. Weld, representing



(Photo by J. E. Purdy, Boston)

JUDGE J. C. CROSBY

## FIRST STEAMER LEAVES DIRECT TO THE CANAL ZONE

Fruit Line Ship Tivives Clears Boston for Panama With Tourists and Mixed Cargo

Making her initial sailing in the new service of the United Fruit Company to Jamaica and the Canal Zone, the steamer Tivives, Capt. McKay, left Long wharf shortly after noon today, carrying out many tourists and a fair cargo. Included in the cargo was a shipment of machinery for Valparaiso and foodstuffs for Panama. There was also a lot of paper and general merchandise.

Among the passengers was Tenant Lee, who will leave the steamer at Kingston and go to Nipe bay, Cuba, where he will superintend the work of equipping a new paper mill recently constructed there. He was accompanied by his wife.

Other passengers were Solomon Alley, Peter Baggerman, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cox, William Conley, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hadley, Karl Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Smith, A. W. Stoddard, William White, Fritzi J. Yehle, Mr. and Mrs. Philip O. Dickson, Thomas J. Nolan, William E. Prell, K. Noonan, Fred Cook and B. Coffey of Boston; O. O. Miller and W. J. White of Providence; Joseph Melia and O. C. S. Zirol of Worcester.

The establishment of a direct steamship service between Boston and the Canal Zone is made by the United Fruit Company in 1899, as successor to the old Boston Fruit Company. In 1908 the steamers Cartago, Parianina and Heredia were placed in service and formed the nucleus of the white fleet operated by the company.

Representative Chandler Would Regulate Right of Way at Meeting and Compulsory Act Providing for Vehicle Lights

## OTHER MEASURES

Representative Cleveland A. Chandler of East Bridgewater has filed at the State House on behalf of the Automobile Legal Association of Massachusetts, two bills regarding the operation and lighting of vehicles, respectively. The first seeks to establish the right of way at meeting points for automobiles and vehicles. It provides that whichever vehicle approaches the point from the right shall have right of way over vehicles approaching from the left of the road.

The other proposes to amend the law as to lights upon vehicles whether stationary or in motion by striking out the exemption in the present act of vehicles in lighted streets of a city or town. The bill requires lights upon all vehicles whether the streets are lighted or not.

To abolish the metropolitan park commission is the intent and purpose of a bill filed by Representative James T. Kenney of Boston, on petition of Martin T. Joyce of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts branch of the A. F. of L.

Representative Kenney also filed a bill to prohibit carrying children in police patrol wagons going to and coming from court; also a bill to prohibit employing inmates of penal or correctional institutions on any work upon the erection or repair of buildings for such institutions.

Representative Leo M. Harlow of Easton has filed a bill, providing that school organization be authorized to charge admission fees for exhibitions in school halls and gymnasiums.

Representative Edward Carr of Hopkinton has filed a bill to require judges of municipal and district courts to make their decisions on cases before them within 30 days, unless the judge desires further time for decision of a case, in which event he shall make an entry on the docket and the clerk shall notify the parties in interest; also a bill to provide that railroad corporations shall be compelled to issue and sell three months' season tickets at a price no greater than that charged for similar tickets in 1912.

**OHIO WOMEN TELL PLANS**

Word has just been received at the All-Technology reunion in Chicago set for Feb. 20-21, at which the plans will be shown by Dr. MacLaurin for the first time in the Mississippi valley. The occasion will be an important one from the engineer's point of view, since the Keokuk dam, Gary steel plant and the works of the Universal Portland Cement Company are to be visited. It is proposed to put five cars of Tech men into Chicago from the East.

It is noticed that John W. Forbes found place among the early members of the corporation, and for nearly 30 years, from 1866 till 1892, was a member of the finance committee. R. B. Forbes was a speaker at the first meeting of the institute. W. H. Forbes was made a member of the corporation in October, 1893, remaining there until four years later. From that time until now the family name has been absent from the list.

**MELROSE MAYOR HONORED**

Mayor Munroe of Melrose was tendered a complimentary dinner at the Melrose city hall last evening by the members of the 1913 board of aldermen. The mayor was given a silver loving cup.

## MAYORALTY CASE GOES INTO HANDS OF DIST. ATTY.

(Continued from page one)

ing of St. Augustine's lyceum in South Boston.

Senator James Timilty of Roxbury spoke for Mr. Kenny.

Declaring that Mr. Kenny's question about the \$20,000 note was groundless Congressman Curley at several rallies about the city last night continued his attack on Mr. Kenny.

Congressman Curley's speaking engagements tonight are: Ward 3, wardroom; Ward 4, Congress Hall; Ward 5, Mishawum Hall, City square; Ward 6, Curley headquarters.

The Hebrew Citizens League became a permanent organization at a meeting in Tremont Temple yesterday at which Jacob Lewibow of Dorchester was elected president, and Samuel Borofsky and Albert Hurvitz, treasurer and secretary respectively. The organization has announced itself for Mr. Kenny.

## SHADOW OF NEW LEADER SEEN ON MEXICAN HORIZON

Villa's Acts and Carranza's Stand for Expropriation Considered Basis for Belief That New Chief of Constitutionalists May Be Chosen

EL PASO, Tex.—The first number of the Periodico Oficial, official organ of the Constitutional government of the state of Chihuahua, has been issued.

Its chief contents deal with the offer of amnesty, amnesty only for the soldiers of the opposing faction, signed by the first chief of the Constitutional army and military governor of the state of Chihuahua, Francisco Villa.

It is well worth attention that the document referred to is not countersigned by the secretary of state, without which it is null and void according to law.

Not only is this particular document faulty in this respect, but six more appear only underwritten in that manner, with the "antefirma" (address before the signature) "Libertad y Constitución" omitting the word "Justice," which was part of Villa's signature before he became governor. So now both "antefirmas," the Viñista and Huertista are identical.

The drafting of the warnings, injunctions and dispositions do not follow the usual wording and style of official writings of their class; in them the personal pronoun *I* is very noticeable.

Without in any way following the usual legal forms in matters of transcendental public meaning, without being authorized by any federal decree, General Villa says of his state bank notes: "Having put in circulation the bills issued by the general treasury of the state of Chihuahua, the public is hereby notified that these bills and those issued by the Constitutional first chief of the republic are the only ones with my signature."

It will be remembered that Gen. Lucio Blanco, the terror of the federales in Matamoros, started to realize the program of the distribution of land to the poor in the border state of Tamaulipas. He was called to Sonora and nullified. Who has heard of him since? In his place Gen. Pablo González was appointed. When General Villa's attention was called to that, he said: "They will not call me, and if they do, I will not go."

A committee was formed from several states to interview General Carranza. They treated diverse matters, and the first chief, on a certain one, resolved: "I stand for expropriation, not for confiscation." The committee advised General Villa as follows: "Confiscation must be the guiding principle of the revolution. Expropriation will be to a certain extent a benefit to the ciencias, because they will be paid with bonds which might be negotiated with outside bankers, and the cash will be used for a new reaction against the people."

For the sake of prestige abroad and to maintain the appearance of unity in the ranks of the movement, some of the generals have not dared to deny allegiance to General Carranza. But a trap was set for him. General Villa, in his official explanation of the expulsion of the Spaniards and the seizure of their property, states: "This was dictated subject to the first chief of the Constitutionalists, Gen. Venustiano Carranza, which resolution I will respect in every way, form and manner." So the whole responsibility devolves upon General Carranza. If he approves the confiscation of property in Chihuahua, he will assent to the confiscation of property in the whole nation, otherwise a new chief will be named.

## STATE BUREAU CHIEF POINTS OUT CHANGES IN TOWN LAW

Beginning Today Fee Is \$2 Instead of \$3 for Registering Town Indebtedness—Security Bearing Interest Coupon Advocated — New Restrictions Now in Effect

Director Gettemy of the bureau of statistics in a circular addressed to city and town financial officers, members of city governments, boards of selectmen and others calls attention to the more important features of the legislation relating to municipal indebtedness and finances, which take effect with the new year.

He especially warns town treasurers and selectmen of the embarrassment which will ensue if he is obliged to refuse to certify town notes because of failure to comply with the law.

Beginning Jan. 1, the fee for certifying town notes will be \$2 instead of \$3.

Director Gettemy says that during the first year of the operation of the act, the number of notes certified was 1416, aggregating \$97,115,564.02; during the second year the number was 1924, aggregating \$10,532,262.20; and during the past year the number was 2349, aggregating \$12,669,813.74.

A form of security carrying an interest coupon is more attractive to many investors, according to Mr. Gettemy, and arrangements have been made whereby coupons can be furnished hereafter by the bureau of statistics for attachment to serial town notes when desired.

Beginning today all notes of fire, water, watch, light and improvement districts

## WEST END—"L" SALE ATTACKED

Amy Curtis of Pau, France, in a bill brought in the United States district court yesterday against the West End Street Railway Company and the Boston Elevated Railway Company, seeks to prevent the sale of the former to the latter under an act of the Legislature in 1911. She is a minority stockholder in the West End.

# Chronological Index of the World's Important News

THE following summary, arranged by month, date and topic, epitomizes the world's principal events of the year 1913, and is a chronological index in concise form of the daily news occurrences as published in the international edition of *The Christian Science Monitor*.

## JANUARY

welfare urged by R. G. Valentine, former commissioner of Indian affairs; Lords reject Irish home rule bill; six-year term plan for President of United States opposed in Senate.

## FEBRUARY

masons urge stone instead of cement in Canada's new Welland canal.

6—President Wilson not bound by precedents; steel rebate agreement told on stand; Norway's ministry named; President Wilson's cabinet meets for first time.

7—Yankee taken from Turkey by Greeks; Czar is leader in Romanoff celebrations.

8—Austria feels her position less strong; President Wilson fills department posts; ore monopoly not sought, testifies steel corporation official.

10—Russia presses Boxer indemnity claims against China; Liberals to obstruct government plan for Canadian navy.

11—King George opens British Parliament; centenary of 1813 observed in Germany; Danish royal welcome in Berlin.

12—United States Postmaster-General Burleson favors merit system in appointing postmasters; President Wilson outlines administration policy toward Latin America.

13—Australia's new capital named Canberra; Germany denies war intentions.

14—Income tax amendment to constitution of United States is ratified by three-fourths of states; supreme court decides that United Shoe Machinery Company is not unlawful monopoly; allies renew war attack Adrianople.

15—Loan by six powers to China held up by France; United States bureau of markets proposed in bill by Senator Howe Smith.

16—Democrats propose early extra session of Congress; Homestead iron and steel mills; Turkey may make another stand against allies.

17—Hague conference in 1915 expected to hasten world peace; better staff needed for United States Indian bureau; sketch of Scottish painters.

18—President Taft defends his administration and favors arbitration of Panama canal tolls; United States Senate committee situation stirs Democratic leaders.

19—Russia is opportunist in Balkan disturbance; supreme court of United States holds that "market corners" are illegal; Turkish bondholders feel easier.

20—Roszkowska case in Russia described; great national park system urged for Washington, D. C.; American Indian history told by Indian.

21—President Taft in message points out how United States can save millions; Guatemala great banana land.

22—Peace if honor is Bulgarian position; George F. Baker, president First National Bank, New York, testifies before United States "money trust" investigation committee.

23—Reorganization of customs service to save United States \$350,000; delegates to American Forestry Association meeting favor continued federal control of forests.

24—No change in American anti-trust law anticipated; Progressives plan full ticket for every county in United States; three women's clubs of Paris described; President-elect Wilson addresses business men in Chicago.

25—President-elect Wilson says he is bound to interpret will of the people; Judge R. W. Archibald removed from United States commerce court after impeachment trial in Senate.

26—John W. Weeks elected senator from Massachusetts; senators chosen in other states; China's \$125,000,000 loan expected to help solve problem of new republic; naval contribution and redistribution issues up in Canada.

27—United States Senate adopts amendment extending existence of commerce court to June 30; beet and sugar men ask Congress to move carefully in adjusting tariff.

28—Home rule passes British House of Commons; many newspapers in Boston printed in other languages than English.

29—M. Poincaré chose President of France; "money trust" committee of United States House asks added legislation to better financial conditions.

30—Federal ownership of more forests urged by United States commissioner of corporations; Albania claiming independence at hands of powers.

31—Austria seen behind Albanian demand for freedom; colonial style kept in reconstruction of White House; Governor Wilson designs to end trusts under laws of New Jersey.

32—Peters bill offered to provide larger United States interstate commerce commission; islands of Aegean sought by Greece; Chambers of Commerce of United States consider permanent tariff board at first annual meeting.

33—Gov. Woodrow Wilson's definition of a trust in bills introduced in New Jersey Legislature; speech of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in 1896, which asked for immigration restriction; steps begun to honor Pilgrim Fathers in 1920.

34—Secretary Knox proposes special adjustment board for canal dispute with Great Britain; Young Turk party seizes government; W. E. Corey testifies that Gary dinners controlled steel price; Governor Wilson's corporation bills cover many phases.

35—Turks for peace with Adrianople but war without; New York second only to London as news center.

36—New York stock exchange denies right of federal government to regulate it, but admits state's right; Prof. P. H. Hanus defends his report on New York schools.

37—United States manufacturers are in a race in opposing lower duties on woolen cloth; latest photograph of United States supreme court; preparing through trains a work of magnitude.

38—Simplicity to mark social features of Wilson administration; sketch of Portugal's new premier; Dr. Afonso Costa.

39—Allies break off peace negotiations with Turkey; President Taft renews attack on plan for Filipino freedom; bill for erecting Greek temple memorial to Lincoln passes Congress and goes to President.

40—Abolition of United States department of interior for bureau of national

States navy to insure peace; new French ministry called conciliatory.

41—China's declaration of intent as a republic pleases Wilson cabinet; people to decide size of United States navy says Secretary Daniels.

42—Belgian strike for electoral reform starts; Daughters of American Revolution opens twenty-second annual congress in Washington; West Indian federation may soon be formed.

43—Rural uplift conference for South opens at Richmond; need of more forestry skill disclosed by work in Massachusetts.

44—Anti-alien land passes California House; dockyards of Great Britain described.

45—New Alaskan boundary line just completed is said to be longest straight boundary line in the world; free wool clause upheld in caucus vote of Democrats of the House.

46—Senator John D. Works makes plea in Senate for clean journalism; new Latin-American policy indicated by United States; postal savings banks to be extended to American dependencies.

47—Strike spreads in Belgium; Mrs. W. C. Strode elected president-general by D. A. R.; transmission equipment ordered for Panama canal.

48—Germany aroused at disclosure of armor makers' methods; American traveler's view of Dominican Republic.

49—Linier Aquitania launched on river Clyde; abrogation of Panama canal treaties with Great Britain asked in resolution in United States Senate; sketch of United States Indian school at Carlsbad, Pa.

50—Montenegro takes Skutari; day and night tariff debate begins in United States House; free trade declared to be secret of Holland's success; second article on British dockyards.

51—Firemen of eastern railroads of United States secure wage increase; Secretary of State Bryan to go to California to confer with state legislature on anti-alien bill.

52—Opposition to warship bill in Canadian Parliament holds records for "blockades." Scotland observes centenary of David Livingstone; Senator John D. Works shows that health bureaus of United States government cost almost \$20,000,000 annually.

53—French cabinet resigns; United States government refuses to take hand in Chinese loan; King George of Greece assassinated.

54—Newark hall dedicated at University of Illinois; Abraham Lincoln's career as seen by President-elect Woodrow Wilson.

55—Congress declares Woodrow Wilson elected President; Lincoln day talks by prominent men.

56—American bankers drop Chinese loan negotiations following refusal of federal support; Chicago plans celebration of 100 years' peace with Great Britain.

57—New banking legislation proposed for extra session of Congress; review of French commerce in South America urged; M. Barthou chosen premier of France by President Poincaré.

58—French premier announces ministry; Lillian Nordica tells why she favors equal suffrage; King Constantine of Greece takes oath and retains cabinet.

59—American Civic Association seeks legislation to conserve beauty of Niagara falls; Carnegie fund officers report; Japan told that her real interest is in siding with China.

60—Europe tries to restrain Austria in Balkans; Belfast shipbuilding described.

61—Belgian strike for electoral reform settled; American cotton manufacturers in session in Boston elect officers.

62—Four River shipbuilding plant sold to Bethlehem Steel Corporation; King speeds British envoys to hundred year peace conference in America; slight protest against proposed tariff by New Englanders.

63—King and Queen of Belgians open exhibition; charges pressed against armament firms in Europe; France seeks to free public schools from politics.

64—World peace court is aim of St. Louis peace congress; Glacier national park of Montana described.

65—Cabinet of Hungary retires after libel suit; meat and flour to stay on free list by United States Senate committee.

66—Editor retracts charges in which he called Theodore Roosevelt an imbecile; Spain's premier kept in power by King.

67—Report of annual business meeting of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, in Boston; knowledge of lobby denied by many United States senators in investigation; Russia grants China's claims upon Mongolia; French government wins vote on army bill.

68—Cabinet of Hungary retires after libel suit; meat and flour to stay on free list by United States Senate committee.

69—Passage by Illinois Legislature of bill granting suffrage to women follows 58 years' effort by women; arbitration cases as president of Boston & Maine railroad; Welsh church bill passes House of Commons.

70—Treaty of Bucharest signed; Land reaches Mexico City across United States; conditions for United States.

71—First treaty under Bryan signed between United States and Salvador; Sir Edward Carson's campaign in Ulster against home rule.

72—British premier promises human suffrage cause; France is very much for Balkan treaty.

73—Treaty of Bucharest signed; Land reaches Mexico City across United States.

74—Report that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is in Japan; Denzel Gallingher, 45,000 visitors to compete Knights Templars.

75—Governor Sulzer is impeached in New York Assembly; mail stops come to New York from Liverpool out Queenstown stop.

76—Mr. Lloyd George in Britain of Commons assails world armaments; nations favor policy of United States.

77—Philadelphia makes arrangements with railroads to expand \$18,000,000 in abolishing grade crossings and other improvements; tariff debate limited to five weeks by Congress.

78—Wide inquiry into bollies decided by United States Senate; Greece bases claims on war work of fleet.

79—Labor loses elections in Australia but controls Senate; Americans in Mexico ask protection from President Wilson.

80—Advertising clubs open convention in Baltimore; American peace treatises find obstacles in Panama canal tolls.

81—Democracy in China rejects Mongolian treaty and votes against loan in present form; supreme court of the United States affirms right of states to fix railroad rates.

82—World congress of women opens in Vienna; law requiring newspaper statements in United States upheld by supreme court; former President Taft speaks against independence for the Philippines.

83—Canadian premier's naval bill plan revealed; anti-home rule campaign in Scotland; United States treasury soon to issue \$500,000,000; United States to disarm rebel Moros in Philippines to peace.

84—Budget system expected to be adopted by United States government soon; United States attorney-general serves notice that Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads must dissolve merger at once.

85—Poet laureate of England bequeathed to Robert Bridges; United States Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson is summoned from Mexico City by president; fighting in Kiangsi called out-break of revolution in China.

86—Sun Yat-sen is with South China uprising; Charles S. Mellen resigns as head of New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad system; Loetschberg line opens new route south through Bernese Alps.

87—Russian diplomacy conceded to have scored over Austria in Balkans; tariff bill reaches United States Senate.

88—Adriano retaken by Turkish army; plan of Secretary of State Bryan for treaty between Nicaragua and United States.

89—Cut in express rates soon to be ordered by United States interstate commerce commission; Turkey warned by Premier Asquith in speech at Birmingham, England.

90—United States Senator Fall introduces resolution in Senate to protect American citizens in Mexico; Congress urged to establish system of rural credits.

91—Canada shows large gain in foreign trade; King lays cornerstone of new Australian commonwealth offices in London; world's congress of students to meet at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in August.

92—United States government files civil suit to dissolve alleged Bell telephone monopoly on Pacific coast; R. L. Outhwaite, M. P., says indenture labor system is cause of crisis in Rand mining district, South Africa.

93—Howard Elliott chosen president of New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad system; United States Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson arrives from Mexico and confers with officials at Washington.

94—Women from all parts of England complete six weeks' walk to London, demanding vote; Mexican problem, tariff, Nicaragua and currency before United States Congress.

95—British members of Parliament en route for Australia reach Ottawa; See-

begin; Secretary of State Bryan criticizes those who would stir up war.

96—Sun Yat-sen's civil war in Chinese loan; Canadian voters to pass on naval bill.

97—Dayton, O., adopts commission-managed plan of government; America extends regards to third President of Cuban republic; Japan is said to desire continued peace with America; sketch of monotype art; lecture of Bicknell Young, C. S. B., on Christian Science.

98—Berlin welcomes British King and Queen; easterners study Wisconsin's progress; subsistence department big feature of Panama canal work.

99—Leaders of Republican party take steps at Washington to reunite factions; Porto Rican asks United States for tariff on Porto Rican products.

100—British King strikes peace note in Berlin; Parliament to control expenditure of Chinese loan; Secretary Bryan's Latin-American policy broad.

101—United States Senate's vote on tariff bill in doubt; woman world congress delegates named; Stefansson starts on Antarctic expedition.

102—Libel suit instituted by Theodore Roosevelt opens at Marquette, Mich.; President Wilson issues statement opposing lobbying at the capital; Dr. Cantlie declares new China will achieve her ideals.

103—King George and Kaiser review German troops; Porto Rican envoy at Washington seeks citizenship for island.

104—Allies and Turkey are yielding to powers' demand for peace; Franco-Spanish entente discussed at both capitals.

105—Memorial day; no paper issued.

106—Cornerstone of \$1,000,000 Perry monument laid at Put-in-Bay, O.; four balloons in national elimination race at Kansas City; Greek victory turned into Bulgarian rout; President Wilson's speech at Gettysburg.

107—Bulgaria accepts peace terms; Knights Templars' origin and great American reviewed; "Tariff Legislation and Prosperity" by United States Senator Henry F. Johnson.

108—Channel tunnel plans considered; British government to defend it in case found guilty in Berlin; "Tariff Legislation and Prosperity" by United States Senator Charles F. Johnson.

109—Bulgaria accepts peace terms; Bulgarians are driven back by Servians; government railroads for Alaska opposed in both houses of Congress.

110—Independence day; no paper issued.

111—Cornetstone of \$1,000,000 Perry monument laid at Put-in-Bay, O.; four balloons in national elimination race at Kansas City; Greek victory turned into Bulgarian rout; President Wilson's speech at Gettysburg.

112—Secret Krupp army dealings in Paris; United States congress asked to make coal inquiry.

113—United States interstate commission orders express rates to Tariff Commission; Canadian minister of labor would inflow of mechanics; "Tariff Legislation and Prosperity" by United States Senator F. B. Brandege.

114—President Wilson sends John as his personal representative to Berlin; Bulgaria seeks better peace terms; "Tariff Legislation and Prosperity" by United States Senator John H. Gallinger.

115—Labor topics discussed at conference at Sagamore Beach, Mass.; Bulgarians are driven back by Servians; government railroads for Alaska opposed in both houses of Congress.

116—Independence day; no paper issued.

117—Cornerstone of \$1,000,000 Perry monument laid at Put-in-Bay, O.; four balloons in national elimination race at Kansas City; Greek victory turned into Bulgarian rout; President Wilson's speech at Gettysburg.

118—Bulgaria accepts peace terms; Bulgarians are driven back by Servians; government railroads for Alaska opposed in both houses of Congress.

# as Recorded in The Christian Science Monitor for 1913

**Miss.** American Bar Association convention at Montreal discusses legal reforms.

**3.** Nanking taken by northern forces after southern troops leave city; industrial crisis reported in the United Kingdom.

**4.** Exodus of Americans from Mexico is steamers; delegates of Bulgaria and Constantinople to negotiate with Turkey.

**5.** Mrs. Pankhurst to visit United States in interest of woman's suffrage; her men in London vote support to sterists.

**6.** Dublin strike conditions reviewed; P. Morgan & Co. resign as fiscal agents for the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad.

**7.** Dublin's lord mayor may hold hearings on strike question; Japan aroused by attacks on her subjects in China.

**8.** Kaiser makes King of Greece field marshal in German army; "The Turk is in America," by Emin Bey; Peking plagues to Japan.

**10.** Sonder trophy goes to yacht Ellen Boston; United States Senate passes bill 44 to 37; Italy taking advantage of her fertile soil with improved agriculture.

**11.** Lord Loreburn states his opposition to plans for Irish home rule; military organizations have charge of second of Perry centennial program, Cedar Point, O.

**12.** President Wilson presents sonder to Charles P. Curtis of Boston; Aranuine Republic discussed at Washington in Grey grade.

**13.** Earl Gray favors conference on home rule for Ireland; use of shall and will discussed; Maple Leaf IV, wins international motor boat trophy for Great Britain.

**15.** Progressive Republicans not to oppose Democratic currency bill; Bonar Law goes to King to ask for conference on Irish home rule bill.

**16.** Turkey dictates frontier to Bulgarians; Mexico observes one hundred and third anniversary of the nation's independence.

**17.** United States Indian inquiry committee on way to West; Greenland shows increase in population; strike may lead to Dublin and Liverpool trade shutdown.

**18.** Bulgaria signs treaty with Turkey; Albania entering new career; Sir Edward Carson urges Ulstermen to keep drilling.

**19.** Impeachment trial of Governor Sulzer of New York opens; President Wilson may adopt "open door" policy; education held to be in need of cooperation.

**20.** Washington Gardner, Albion, Mich., is elected commander-in-chief of G. A. R. at annual encampment, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Theodore Roosevelt gives views on the Progressive party and its future.

**22.** Francis Ouimet wins open golf tournament of United States; Hamel wins aerial derby around London; District of Columbia Suffrage League tells why it wants self-government for its home district.

**23.** Railroads of American Northwest to take physical valuations in advance of interstate commerce commission; London is saved bus strike by conference of interests.

**24.** James Larkin denies syndicalist tendencies in Dublin; Servian line attacked by Albanians.

**25.** Provisional government of Ulster set up; United States national highway symbols designed; National League of Settlements in session near Pittsburgh, Pa.

**26.** Only one Servian town occupied by Albanians; public inspects new \$1,500,000 Y. M. C. A. in Boston; Great Britain's policy in southern Persia is criticized.

**27.** American insular lands draw closer to nation; Bulgaria reports desire to press stories.

**29.** Throng cheer review of Ulster trees; Ireland problem discussed by Lord Lorburn; summary of new United States tariff.

**30.** Turkey and Bulgaria sign peace treaty; France wins James Gordon Bennett aviation cup with record of 125½ miles an hour.

## OCTOBER

**1.** China trying hard for recognition of powers; historical exhibit at Boston library; United States navy fits its men for trades of peace.

**2.** Servia drives Albanians over border; United States tariff bill nears enactment; first water is let into Culver cut; Panama canal.

**3.** Five million dollar peace temple for New York proposed; Portuguese minister of London defends stability of the republic.

**4.** New United States tariff becomes law by President's signature; what the new States income tax means and what it affects.

**5.** American Bankers Association opens convention in Boston; Germans of St. Louis in centennial celebration; Dublin stirred by address of James Larkin, strike leader.

**7.** Independence promised to Philippines by new Governor on arrival at Manila; Yuan Shih Kai is elected first President of China; first game of 1913 world series in baseball starts at New York between New York Nationals and Philadelphia Americans.

**8.** Residue of Mrs. Eddy's estate to be

administered by trustees appointed by court; European countries plan developments in Asia Minor.

**9.** Japan and Russia recognize Chinese republic; American Bankers Association adopts resolutions urging changes in government currency bill.

**10.** British postmaster-general addresses Canadian Club of Ottawa on Irish home rule; President Wilson touches telephone key and removes last barrier in Panama canal.

**11.** British steamship Volturno burns in mid-Atlantic after other vessels summoned by wireless save 521 persons; review of Panama canal possibilities; lecture of William P. McKenzie, C. S. B., on Christian Science.

**13.** Provisional President Huerta dissolves Mexican Congress; world's baseball championship goes to Philadelphia Americans; bankers see Mr. Bryan's hand in currency measure.

**14.** Episcopalians of America debate proposed change in name of church; Sylvie Pankhurst rescued from London police after capture at suffrage meeting.

**15.** United States disapproves of dictatorship in Mexico; Massachusetts public service commission approves bond issue of New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad; Prince Arthur of Connaught weds Duchess of Fife.

**16.** Man slowly return to work in Dublin strike; Filipinos are given majority on governing commission by United States; "What Do We Mean by Hell?" by Frederick Dixon who discusses what Christian Science teaches regarding subjection.

**17.** Impeachment court finds Governor

Sulzer of New York guilty on three out of four charges; Kaiser's son makes demand in throne case; Austrians begin celebrating centenary of Leipzig.

**18.** Austria looks askance at Servian occupation of Albanian points; British women to oppose anti-suffragist ministers.

**20.** Mother Church directors and J. E. Fernald made trustees under will of Mary Baker Eddy; Anglo-German warship true is Churchill plan; Chicago starts move for new charter.

**21.** Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is admitted to United States and makes first speech at New York; United States Polish societies form federation.

**22.** Great Britain's ship to take part in naval parade through Panama canal; United States exports will be increased by Panama canal.

**23.** Princeton dedicates graduate college and Grover Cleveland memorial; opposition arises to plan of vacations in England for children of Dublin strikers; Ottawa, Ont., plans \$3,000,000 water supply.

**24.** Education of Filipinos is plea at Mohonk conference; President Wilson proclaims Nov. 27 as Thanksgiving day in the United States.

**25.** Priests and Hibernians keep children of strikers in Dublin by force; Norway proposes measures for better control of strikes.

**27.** Mexico fails to name President only 5000 vote; Premier Asquith says Ulster cannot be eliminated from home rule; Southern Commercial Congress convenes at Mobile, Ala.

**28.** Powers to back United States

Mexican policy; James Larkin, Dublin strike leader, sentenced for sedition; President Wilson's speech before Southern Commercial Congress.

**29.** Baptist pastor tells why he leaves pulpit at Peabody, Mass., to adopt Christian Science; resignation of Spanish ministry on eve of French entente raises criticism.

**30.** State election contests in United States hold attention of politicians; President Wilson has new plan for peace in Mexico.

**31.** National Association of Railway Commissioners passes resolution requesting Congress to delay increase of powers of interstate commerce commission; government adjourns trial of strike leaders at Dublin.

## NOVEMBER

**1.** Government plans to make Washington, D. C., model city; Turks oppose reform in Armenia; income tax begins to enrich United States treasury.

**3.** Premiers of Canadian provinces discuss public questions at Ottawa; Kennedy's moonlight schools.

**4.** Report says that United States has sent ultimatum to provisional President Huerta of Mexico; Peru grants freedom to all religions.

**5.** Democrats hold strength in state elections except in New York; John Purroy Mitchel is chosen mayor of New York city; reported ultimatum to Mexico denied; business men of Ulster protest.

**15.** Powers agree to keep out of Mexican case; Li Yuan Hung is called man of year for China.

**17.** Canadian finance shown to be satisfactory; new Senate of Mexico meets;

test proposed home rule for Ireland in mass meeting.

**6.** Yuan Shih Kai's act dissolving Kuo Ming Tang party is called desperate; railway valuations in United States await release by President of C. A. Prouty from his duties on interstate commerce commission.

**7.** Hand of powers seen in China situation; John Lind, President Wilson's representative in Mexico, goes from Veracruz to Mexico City.

**8.** Mexican crisis causes demand for clean news in Washington; postal savings banks keep cash in the United States.

**10.** Mr. Lloyd George advocates British housing survey; Krupp trial ends unfavorably to company; Spanish awakening seen by prime minister.

**11.** British policy declared to be hands off in Mexico; Theodore Roosevelt receives honorary degree of doctor of laws at Buenos Aires.

**12.** National grange of the United States opens convention in Manchester, N. H.; how parties in Mexico divide in numbers.

**13.** City manager plan called best form of city government at convention of National Municipal League, Toronto; Dublin port closed by strike.

**14.** National Institute and American Academy of Arts and Letters hold first western annual meeting at Chicago; treaty between Turkey and Greece signed at Athens.

**15.** Powers agree to keep out of Mexican case; Li Yuan Hung is called man of year for China.

**17.** Canadian finance shown to be satisfactory; new Senate of Mexico meets;

trusts to be big question at next session of United States Congress.

**18.** Fifth annual history conference opens at Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; proposed United States university receives impetus.

**19.** Election reform bill passes French deputies; W. C. Brown resigns presidency of New York Central railway system.

**20.** Discussion of Carranza attitude in Mexico; mining future of Alaska called bright; selection of ruler for Albania decided imminent.

**21.** Republican convention planned for 1914; meeting of South African party congress causes comment; provisional President Huerta's message to new Mexican Congress.

**22.** American Federation of Labor declares for world peace; political movement in Spain seeks reform; Harvard meets Li Yuan Hung in annual football game (Harvard wins 15 to 5).

**24.** Protestant clergy in Washington protest Roman Catholic mass as official American Thanksgiving day service; report shows Panama canal work near completion.

**25.** Indian strike spreads in South Africa; federal and rebels in battle near Juarez, Mex.

**26.** Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson now Mrs. Francis B. Sayre after wedding at White House; rail ownership by United States to be at stake in Alaskan development bill.

**27.** Thanksgiving day; no paper published.

**28.** Thanksgiving for blessings is expressed at special service in the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston; Premier Asquith an-

ounces British government will see Irish home rule bill through.

**29.** National American Woman Suffrage Association to meet Monday in Washington; Mayor S. L. Shank of Indianapolis resigns.

## DECEMBER

**1.** Congress of United States to begin regular 63d session; end to slums part of British land reform proposal.

**2.** Value of Irish citizen army is told by supporters; non-sectarian public schools in America is plan of ministerial association in Lawrence, Mass.

**3.** President Wilson's first annual message to Congress; French cabinet resigns; Lord Haldane advocates peace in Irish situation.

**4.** Chancellor of Germany defends Zabern (Alsace) action; dissolution of French Chamber proposed.

**5.** Reichstag censures German chancellor as result of Alsace incident; M. Ribot changes name new French cabinet; London University plans for the future described.

**6.** Arms are barred from Ireland by British premier makes proposal of conference; Peking censorship called violation of convention.

**8.** Hatch-Hetchy bill for San Francisco water supply awaits President's signature; Jean Dupuy having failed, like M. Ribot, to form cabinet, French President calls on M. Doumergue.

**9.** Opposition of South to President Wilson's proposal for direct presidential primaries seen; Gaston Doumergue takes French foreign office in his own cabinet; President Wilson puts action on woman suffrage up to Democratic party.

**10.** Anglo-German harmony told by German chancellor; new Mexican Congress nullifies recent election, sets new one for July; Cambridge wins football match from Oxford; "The Public Relations of the Railways," a paper by W. Finley.

**11.** Trust program of United States begins to take shape; New Haven railroad passes dividends.

**12.** French premier to raise money by extra tax; President Wilson's view on civil service approved at annual meeting of National Civil Service Reform League in Boston; slight railroad rate advance needed says B. F. Bush, president of Missouri Pacific.

**13.** Recovery of painting "Mona Lisa" reported at Florence; United States civil service reformers begin campaign afresh on spoils system; land policy back of Mexico's unrest.

**15.** Commerce of Europe looks to United States for protection in Mexico; stabilization of positions is called necessary to raise United States diplomatic standard.

**16.** First test vote in United States Senate upholds government currency bill; President Wilson withdraws from military Order of the Carabao and orders investigation of its satires on administration.

**17.** Rumors of change in British Mexican policy denied; Covent Garden estate in London changes ownership; larger rail rates necessary for improvement says W. L. Park, vice-president Illinois Central lines.

**18.** Republican national committee decides to cut representation of southern states in conventions one half; President Wilson approves Postmaster-General Burleson's plan for government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines; British oppose official exhibit at Panama fair.

**19.** French premier is supported on electoral vote; county rule in Hawaii is governor's policy; Great Britain and Germany agreed against exhibit at Panama-Pacific exposition; new book by Mary Baker Eddy, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," reviewed.

**20.** United States Senate passes currency bill, 54 to 34; United States and Bell telephone interests come to terms; Greeks under Albanian rule take up arms.

**22.** Theodore Roosevelt defends Monroe doctrine in Chile; bill to repeal Hatch-Hetchy grant to San Francisco (signed by President) filed by Senator Works; Dublin strike to go on.

**23.** M. Briand heads fresh contest in French Foreign Office; opinions of congressmen show tendency to delay action committing United States government to taking over telegraph and telephone lines.

**24.** New United States currency law, signed by President, now in effect; Israel Zangwill on Jewish questions; Mrs. Margaret Deland on third way for women to gain suffrage.

**26.** British people said to endorse President Wilson's course in Mexican situation; President Wilson's message to Congress on trusts to be moderate toward business.

**27.** Billion francs on account held in French Chamber; hearings to be held in 14 cities by commission before choosing locations for United States banks under new currency law.

**29.** Charitable gifts of American men and women in 1913 more than \$300,000; Chinese President's relations with chief party told.

**30.** Sir Ernest Shackleton tells of arrangements for new expedition to south pole; reports of British-German alliance against United States commerce ridiculed in Europe; South Africa problem discussed; lecture of Prof. H. S. Hering, C. S. B., on Christian Science.

**31.** Rumors of Anglo-German alliance against United States trade further denied; refuge city of Incas discovered by explorers in Andes; banks need no new charters under new United States currency law, decides board; M. Vedrines at Cairo and his flight around world takes definite shape; Freemasonry advancing in Philippines.

**ARTICLES on Christian Science subjects which appeared on the Home Forum page of The Christian Science Monitor from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1913, are indexed below according to month, date and title.**

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# To Raise Newspaper Standards

to that point where the newspaper reading public has unquestioned confidence in the truthfulness of the news published, constant watchfulness and careful censoring are necessary.

The work of determining what not to print is fully as important as that of deciding what shall be printed. In publishing a newspaper which shall deserve the respectful attention and the confidence of people the world over, it becomes necessary to verify the news carefully that it may be accurate, to publish only that which is acceptable to people of different nations, races and customs, and to omit that which thoughtful people would be unwilling the youth should read

## The Paper

which conscientiously endeavors to carry out such ideals, becomes an ever greater and more influential power for good, not in the community alone, but in the world at large. Its far reaching and constructive work draws to it the carefully discriminating and thoughtful element of society wherever it is known and its sphere of influence is a constantly enlarging one.

## The Readers

of such a paper look upon it as their authority for reliable news and as their principal source of knowledge and opinions regarding men and events. But this is not all, for they appreciate the fact that advertising in such a paper is as carefully censored as the news, and they will logically turn to the advertising columns of the paper for reliable information as to what and where to buy.

## Its Advertisers

desirous of bringing their offerings to the attention of readers whose valued patronage is extended, whenever feasible, to the advertisers represented in their paper, conform their advertising to the standards of that paper.

The best interests of all are served by the newspaper which adheres to the well founded policy of serving all mankind and it is this policy which is the cornerstone upon which the Monitor is being built.

## SUFFRAGE HEADS OF DIVISIONS AT WORK ON PARADE

Leaders of Various Features for Procession Set for May 16 Begin Detailed Preparations for Event

### ROUTE IS CONSIDERED

Chairmen for the important divisions connected with the organization of the parade May 16, planned by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, are now at work.

Those appointed yesterday include Mrs. John Leonard, chairman pro tem; Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, vice-chairman; Miss Gertrude Smith, secretary; Mrs. Mary H. Page, chairman of organization of woman suffrage party; Mrs. Henry W. Pinkham, chairman of organization of state leagues; Mrs. Ruth S. Haskell, chairman of organization of college leagues; Miss Margaret Foley, chairman for outside meetings and affiliated organizations; Mrs. George Gove, chairman of the publicity work; Mrs. Richard Washburn Child, chairman of industrial organization; Mrs. Olive Hasbrouck, chairman of organization of garment workers; Miss Dorothy D. Power, chairman of organizing the news girls, and Miss Ethel Power, chairman for organizing girls in the factories.

A tentative line of march for the parade was decided upon as follows:

Divisions to form on Beacon street between Berkeley and Massachusetts ave.

at 4:30 o'clock, and continue over a course which will cover the best paved and widest streets in the downtown section.

All organizations standing for equal suffrage will be invited to participate, but these will be asked to march solely in the interests of suffrage and not under the banners of their particular groups.

Under Mrs. Page's direction, each ward leader in the 26 political wards of Boston will be instructed to pledge 100 marchers.

Mrs. Ruth Haskell will organize the College Leagues for Equal Suffrage throughout the state, and under her management chairmen for the same purpose will be appointed for the rest of the New England states.

Miss Margaret Foley, chairman of all open-air meetings, is also organizer of the section for laboring men.

Mrs. Richard Washburn Child, who organizes the industrial workers of Boston and nearby towns, is assisted by Mrs. Herbert White and Mrs. Francis Peabody Magoun. Three afternoon social hours have been arranged between 4 and 6 o'clock Sundays, Jan. 11, 19 and 25. A special social gathering has also been arranged for laundry workers set for Sunday afternoon, Feb. 8.

Suffrage headquarters will also be open during January and February on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

Miss Gertrude Smith is already in possession of several hundred pledges to march from various labor organizations.

## Y. M. C. A. REALTY COURSE LECTURES TO BEGIN ON JAN. 5

**Speakers Include Leading Local Brokers and Operators, With N. Y. Appraiser as Director**

The school of commerce of the Boston Y. M. C. A. starts a new course in real estate at 7 p.m. Jan. 5 under direction of S. Leland Montague, formerly with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York in the capacity of appraiser.

He will be assisted by several prominent realty men of this city, who will lecture on special topics. Among them are Leslie C. Wead, trustee, who will talk on the real estate trust; Loren D. Towle, an operator, who will talk on exchanges; Henry Whitmire, who will discuss the modern office building; Edward H. Woods, president of the Boston board of fire underwriters, who will present fire insurance; James A. Ford, on how to size up your farm; F. H. Purington, manager of one of the large offices of the city, will talk on the modern real estate office, and Harold P. Wead on management of estates. City mortgages will be considered by John H. Sturgis, treasurer of the Franklin Savings Bank; real estate conveyancing by E. D. Sibley, real estate forms by Guy Newhall, residential development by H. C. Bentley, and the selling of country property by J. T. Carroll.

### FIRE IN MALDEN Y. M. C. A.

About 100 occupants of the Malden Y. M. C. A. dormitories left the building this morning when fire in the basement, spread to the jewelry store of Arthur H. Munro and the millinery store of Helen Murray. According to estimates the damage is \$600.

### KANSAS BOY TAKES POSITION

WICHITA, Kan.—Homer H. Grafton, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Grafton of Park place, a student in the graduate school of Kansas University, has been appointed student secretary of the Y. M. C. A. says the Eagle. He will take his position today.

### W. F. BAKER RESIGNS

SOUTH DENNIS, Mass.—Watson F. Baker has tendered his resignation as town clerk and treasurer of Dennis to take effect today, after 27 consecutive years of service.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### MIDDLEBORO

Nemasket grange has elected: Master, Andrew Grant; overseer, Samuel Stickney; steward, George H. Morse; assistant steward, William Dunham; lecturer, Mrs. George Morse; chaplain, Mrs. Julia Bassett; veres, Mrs. Minnie Russell; Pomona, Mrs. F. Hanson; Flora, Mrs. Arthur Standish; lady assistant, steward, Mrs. W. I. Dunham; gate keeper, Arthur Standish, executive board, J. A. Thomas. Middleboro Lodge, I. O. O. F. has chosen: Noble grand, Clarence Thomas; vice grand, Harold Bailey; recording secretary, John Reid; financial secretary, William Brackett; treasurer, Irving Pickens; trustee, George Godwin.

### EVERETT

Abbie T. Usher tent, Daughters of Veterans, will hold a joint installation with Gen. A. P. Martin camp, Sons of Veterans tomorrow evening in Grand Army hall.

An alumni association of Everett high school at the C. K. C. Club last evening elected: President, Albert L. Reynolds; vice-president, Elmer E. Spear; secretary, Joseph L. Aiken; treasurer, William F. Curran; property secretary, Ulysses S. Grant.

### WINCHESTER

Waterfield Lodge of Odd Fellows has elected: Noble grand, William A. Nicholson; vice-grand, W. D. Gurney; treasurer, Hurley D. Fisher; secretary, Warren F. Foster; trustees, Benjamin T. Morgan.

A meeting for the formation of a cooperative store was held last evening. Another meeting will be held Jan. 12 when a committee of 12 will report a membership list and by-laws.

### STONEHAM

Canton Falls lodge, I. O. O. F., has elected: Commander, Fred H. Chase; lieutenant, W. P. Hay; ensign, Charles E. Jenning; clerk, Elmer E. Chapman; accountant, Rowland H. Robbins; standard bearer, Thomas Murray.

### READING

The selectmen are to call a public meeting of citizens to register a protest to the Bay State Street Railway Company against the disconnection of certain night cars on the lines to Lowell and Lawrence, which action has brought about hourly instead of half-hourly service.

### BROCKTON

The Republican and Progressive members-elect of the 1914 city council will meet tomorrow night in an endeavor to agree upon candidates to be voted for in the joint convention inauguration day. The conference has been arranged by Alderman John S. Burbank, J. Edwin Maybury and David Perkins and Councilman John A. Baird.

### WALTHAM

Officers of Prospect Lodge, I. O. O. F., have been elected as follows: Noble grand, George A. Kearsley; vice grand, Howard Millen; recording secretary, A. M. Blodgett; financial secretary, C. H. Whitten; treasurer, H. A. Bacon; trustee, S. B. Castner. Installation will take place Jan. 13.

### NEEDHAM

Frederick S. Birchard has resigned as musical director of the First M. E. church.

The New Century Club will have a musical and literary afternoon at the First Parish church on Jan. 7, when Mrs. E. Charlton Black will read, Miss Alma Sures will be the pianist and Raphael Del Sordo will be the violinist.

### AVON

The joint installation of officers of John Palmer camp, S. V. and C. M. Packard Woman's Relief corps will be held in Forrest hall Monday evening. William T. Tisdale of Boston, treasurer, will install the officers of the camp and Mrs. Libby of Lynn, the officers of the W. R. C.

### WEYMOUTH

Brooks chapter Epworth League of the Porter Methodist Episcopal church observed the twenty-fourth anniversary of its organization in the church Wednesday evening. The Rev. Thomas Burden of Rockland, delivered an address. There was a musical program.

### CHELSEA

A reception will be tendered to the young people of all the Protestant churches of the city at the Y. M. C. A. building this evening.

At the annual meeting of the Ladies Aid Society of the First Methodist church at the home of Mrs. Edward H. Warren, Mrs. Mattie Pratt was elected president.

### SOMERVILLE

The work of removal from the old library to the new Carnegie building on Central hill will be about completed by the last of this week. The new library will be open Jan. 7.

### WINTHROP

Colonial chapter, O. E. S., will have its annual installation this evening in the rooms of the chapter.

### EAST BRIDGEWATER

The annual firemen's assembly will be held Jan. 16 in the town hall.

There will be a meeting of the French Club of the high school in the assembly hall, Jan. 9.

### SOUTH EASTON

Members of I. O. O. F., M. U. will meet Monday evening in G. A. R. hall to install officers.

HOLBROOK

Golden Star commandery, U. O. G. C. has elected: Fred Williams commander.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA

Knights of Malta, will hold a regular convocation.

BEVERLY

After considerable discussion the Beverly school committee has voted to inform petitioners from the Prospect school district who wanted the old district lines continued that it was with regret that the committee was unable to grant the petition.

FRAMINGHAM

Jan. 7 the Cyrus commandery 269, Knights of Malta, will hold a regular convocation.

WASHINGTHON

The United States commerce court, established in '910, Wednesday closed its doors and passed out of existence. The Democratic Congress failed to provide funds to continue the tribunal.

SPRINGFIELD ATTORNEY NAMED

Judge Martin A. Knapp, who presided over the court, has been assigned to the fourth federal circuit, with headquarters at Richmond, and Judge William H. Hunt, Judge John E. Garland and Judge Julian W. Mack, the associate judges, have been assigned to places on circuit court benches.

MAINE HAS BIG BALANCE

AUGUSTA, Me.—W. Simpson, state treasurer, announced that the cash balance of Maine at the close of the year amounts to \$649,303.96.

WOLMANCO BABY'S BIB

OF RUBBERIZED CLOTH ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF. A great help in keeping baby clean. 25c each. Send for circular showing other goods.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Send for circular showing other goods.

VIOLETS—MICHIGAN

DOUBLE VIOLETS, beautiful and fresh, quantity carefully packed, mailed anywhere. ISABEL A. BITELY, Lawton, Mich.

ELECTRICAL REPAIRING

JOHN A. COLLICOTT—Second hand dynamos and motors. Motors maintained and inspected. 106 Oliver st., Boston.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Haynes & Company

Always Reliable

316-318 MAIN STREET

The CLOTHING STORE for Men and Boys where you always get best quality merchandise.

DEPARTMENT STORES

The Forbes & Wallace Store

A COMPLETE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

Selling High Grade Merchandise at the Lowest Prices consistent with Quality. Guaranteeing Everything it Sells. Giving a High Grade of Service.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Merchants may send advertising intended for the Monitor to MRS. A. B. STOCKER, 19 Hiawatha street.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN

Painting, Decorating, Paints, Glass Wall Paper. Telephone North 1335 1230 Clybourn Avenue CHICAGO, ILL.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MARION TYLER

Voice Placing, Developing and Interpretation. Also, voice plating for Dramatics, Lecturing, etc. 402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2881, Chicago.

ROOMS

TO LET

Desirable 4 room suite and bath, all modern improvements. 27 Tumman st., Cambridge. Apply to Janitor or phone 2340 F. J. C.

NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Examination of candidates for certificates of qualification to serve as teachers and principals in the public schools of Boston will be held at the Boston Normal School-house, Huntington avenue, near Fenway, during January 26, 1914. Circulars containing detailed information with respect to these examinations may be obtained by application to the undersigned. THORNTON D. APOLLONIO, Secretary.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Now we have come to the end of another year and a very good year it has been. The victories of the veterans and the wonderful exploits of the young players vied with one another to make the year interesting. Altogether the standard was higher than ever and I hope to make a series of comparisons in some future articles. At the moment I want to wish every one the compliments of the season and trust that the new year will bring them all sorts of good things including plenty of games when they will be full of that wonderful feeling of not being able to miss anything.

One's ideas as to length and weight, for instance, may be rather inaccurately formed even by the feeling imparted through the ordinary process of wagging a driver or an iron, but in regard to both these particulars there is a marked difference between the clubs of the great professionals and those of many players one meets at an amateur championship. The latter, being more susceptible to variations in golfing form, are more prone to seek cures for trifling faults in the purchase of a new club.

When the "fixing rod" drivers came into the market some years ago very few of the professionals resorted to longer shafts in the hope that these would add yards to their tee strokes, but a considerable number, including several notable amateurs, experimented with them. More recently the dreadnought type of head enjoyed wide popularity among the same class of players, but none of the leading professionals followed the fashion, and now many of those who adopted it have returned to the use of drivers of normal size.

morning and afternoon rounds, with the desire for further insight into the mystery of how the leading exponents of the game do such wonderful things, the more curious spectators may be seen handling and examining with the keenest interest the professional's kit, invariably to find that few of the clubs in the bag would suit them. It is doubtful, however, if the more important points about these implements by which the beautiful strokes are executed are always observed."

As a preface to an article I have written on the subject of learning to know your clubs thoroughly and not dashing off after new kinds every few days I am going to give you an extract from the Glasgow Herald: "In the course of their peregrinations over the country the leading professionals meet many amateurs on the look out for tips as to how they might improve their game. The great men are followed at exhibition matches by onlookers who watch with awe and admiration the long, straight driving from the tee, the occasional brassy stroke played to perfection, and the accurate driving shown in the long or short approaches, but when the performance on the putting green begins, the benighted spectator sometimes feels that after all there is at least one department of his own game in which he might easily beat the professional. He may be cherishing a delusion, but it seems to afford him some consolation.

"Then in the interval between the

confirmation is given today by the local office of the Hamburg-American line of the report that the steamships in its Boston-Hamburg service will call at Queenstown every voyage, beginning next month. Including the Irish port in the Boston route will necessitate the omission, however, of the present stop at Plymouth, Eng. The call at Boulogne, France, will be continued.

But little inconvenience to passengers will be caused by the omission of Plymouth from the schedule, asserted the local manager of the line today. Connections by means of fast steamers can readily be made between Boulogne and the English port. He said that considerable new business was expected to be secured by making the call at Queenstown.

Omission of many Queenstown calls in the New York and Queenstown service by the Cunard line is held to be responsible for the new move of the German line.

The liner Rhæta sailing from Boston Feb.

*For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.*

# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsletters:

**BOSTON**  
Stefano Badessa, 34 Atlantic ave.  
Barney Brown, 10 Cambridge st.  
A. F. Holt, 615 Shawmut Ave.  
A. H. Harvey, 147 Columbia ave.  
F. G. Kenchel, 172 Tremont st.  
Arthur C. Lane, 56 Charles st.  
Jennie Maraskey, 106 Elm st.  
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 178 Washington St.  
E. E. Richardson, 528 Tremont St.  
Minard & Thompson, 307 Harrison ave.

**EARL BOSTON**  
H. L. Buswell, 100 Harrison st.  
Cawthon, 312 Meridian st.  
Richard M. J. Howell, 80 Meridian st.  
Miss J. Anna Taylor, 27 Meridian st.

**SOUTH BOSTON**  
Howard Fisher, 104 West Broadway.  
A. Kenney, 50 West Broadway.  
S. D. James, 305 West Broadway.

**ALSTON**  
Allston News, 224 Alston st.

**ASBURY**  
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

**ANDOVER**  
O. P. Chase, 109 Andover st.

**ARLINGTON**  
Arlington News Company.

**ATTLEBORO**  
L. H. Cooper, 109 Attleboro st.

**AYER**  
Sherwin & Co., 109 Ayer st.

**BEVERLY**  
Beverly News Company.

**BRIGHTON**  
E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.

**BROOKLINE**  
W. D. Payne, 239 Washington st.

**BROCKTON**  
George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.

R. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

**CAMBRIDGE**  
Ame Bros., 100 Brattle square.

F. L. Bourne, 563 Massachusetts ave.

**CANTON**  
George Loud, 109 Canton st.

**CHELSEA**  
Smith Brothers, 128 Winthrop st.

William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

**DANVERS**  
Danvers News Agency.

**EAST CAMBRIDGE**  
D. B. Shaughnessy, 278 Cambridge st.

**MIDDLE CAMBRIDGE**  
James W. McDonnell, 202 Mass ave.

**CHARLESTOWN**  
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

**DORCHESTER**  
R. H. Hunt, 1496 Dorchester ave.

C. A. O'Connell, 205 Bowdoin st.

**ERICKETT**  
M. B. French, 48 Broadway.

J. H. McDonald, Glendale square.

**FALL RIVER**  
J. W. Mills, 109 Pleasant st., Main.

L. M. Harcourt, 41 So. Main.

**FITCHBURG**  
Lewis W. Wood, 100 Fitchburg st.

**FRANKLIN**  
J. W. Batchelder.

**GORENT HILLS**  
James H. Lloyd, 100 Gorent Hill pk. ave.

Frank M. Shurtleff, 114 Main st.

**HAVERHILL**  
William E. H. Washington sq.

Charles J. Macilia Plain

Barrett, 2 Cannon, 110 South st.

P. F. Dresser, 251 Center st., Lawrence.

**LEOMINSTER**  
Max L. Katz.

**LOWELL**  
A. C. Hosmer.

**LYNN**  
R. N. Broad, 108 Merrimack st.

**MELROSE**  
L. Newhall, Lewis cor. Broad st.

**MALDEN**  
P. Russell, 81 Perry st.

H. W. Shurterton, 100 & M. R. D.

**MANCHESTER, MASS.**

L. W. Floyd.

**MEDFORD**  
W. C. Morris, 15 Washington st.

Frank H. Peak, 134 Ridge st.

**MEDFORD HILLISIDE**  
Frank H. Peak, 365 Boston ave.

**WEST MEDFORD**  
N. E. Willbur, 476 High st.

**MELROSE**  
George L. Lawrence.

**NEW BEDFORD**  
V. A. Rowell.

**NEWBURYPORT**  
G. L. Briggs, 101 Purchase st.

Fowles News Company, 17 State st.

**ROCKLAND**  
A. S. Peterson.

**ROXBURNE**  
R. O. Williams.

**SAUGERTY**  
R. Allison, Co., 302 Warren st.

A. D. Williams, 144 Dudley st.

W. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington st.

**SEYMOUR**  
A. F. Goldsmith & 4 Barlow sq.

**SOMERVILLE**  
John W. Pearl st., Winter Hill.

H. W. Lester, 596 Somerville ave.

C. L. Wirt, 76 Harrison ave.

The Conklin Field, 16 State st.

W. F. Conklin & Co., 452 State st.

State st., 30 Main st.

Nash & Co., Inc., 310 Main st.

**STONEHAM**  
A. W. Rice.

**THE NEWTON**  
G. F. Briggs, 27 Wash. st., Newton.

W. F. Woodman, 3241 Center st.

Newton Center.

A. H. Steiner, P. O. bldg., W. Newton.

A. V. Hartman, 100 Coles block, 365

Center st., Newton.

Charles H. Story, West Newton.

H. B. Bakeman, Newell Upper Falls.

E. S. Ball, 609 Main st.

W. N. Towne, 100 Moody st.

W. J. Kewer, In Church, 100 West Somerville.

L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.

H. Smith.

**WINCHESTER**  
Windchester Novelty Co.

**WOBBIN**  
Moore & Parker.

**WORCESTER**  
F. A. Eastman.

**CONNECTICUT**

**BRIDGEPORT**

Bridgeport News Co., 248 Middle st.

**NEW HAVEN**  
The Connecticut Co., 204 State st.

**MAINE**

**BANGOR**  
O. C. Bush.

**BATH**  
L. B. Swett & Co.

**LEWISTON**  
J. N. D. Eates, 100 Main st.

**PORTLAND**  
J. W. Peterson, 157 Middle st.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

**CONCORD**

W. C. Gibson, 10 North Main st.

Eugene Sullivan & Son, 100 Main st.

**MANCHESTER**

L. T. Mead, 12 Hanover st.

**NASHUA**  
F. A. Clark, 43 Pleasant st., Concord.

**FORTSMOUTH**

Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Con-

necticut st.

**RHODE ISLAND**

WESTERLY, A. N. Nash.

**VERMONT**

NEWPORT

Bigelow's Pharmacy.

**ST. JOHNSBURY**

Randall & Whitcomb, 27 Main st.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

ADVANCE AGENT for stereopticon lectures wanted; good public speaker and lecturer; for small towns, etc. Boston.

ALL ROUND PRINTER wanted—Give references, quote wages for 60-hour week; permanent position. HERALD PUB. CO.; Belfast, Me.

BLEACHER—Reliable, energetic foreman for modern cotton bleaching department; must have extensive experience with kiers and bleaching machinery.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, young man, for executive opportunity to start at hotel and work to agency; to start \$12, and increased according to efficiency. Ask for M. HOLAND, 302 John Hancock block, Boston.

WANTED—Outside cutters on men's fine shoes; none but members of Boot and Shoe Workers Union need apply. TINS & TEMPLE CO., Milford, Mass.

WILL GIVE GOOD HOME AND WAGES to strong man or woman who is willing to go in the country and assist in farm work; must be temperate and honest. STEPHENS, 109 Bedford, Conn.

YOUNG ARCHITECT wanted, with knowledge of art, OAK HILL, ASSOC. OF CIATIES, Newton Center, Mass.; tel. Newton 224.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

AI BOOKKEEPER wanted proficient in typewriting; answer in handwriting. F. H. T. Tamm, 17 Center st.

ASSISTANT—Lodging and board, except dinners to place of residence, for general assistance in family; arrangements for interview. MRS. S. N. DICKERSON, 100 Pleasant st., Allston, Mass.

CARRIAGE and auto painter—Good body finisher, capable take charge, desires position as painter. EDWARD TOTTINGER, 101 Franklin rd., Brookline, Mass.

COOK (part time) wanted; good experience; willing worker; good references. JOHN J. MOORE, 48 Elm st., Boston.

CATERER—Cook or housekeeper, any class; good references. FRANCIS A. MILLER Still st., Quincy, Mass.; tel. Quincy 2242.

CHAFEEUR—Temporary or permanent; desires position with private family; good references; willing to travel; good experience; JOHN DEAN, 48 Elm st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N.E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TRAVELING would like situation as companion and secretary; would give service for expenses to person of high social references. MRS. FRANCES W. BARBER, Cypress rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

LAUNDRIES, hotel (18), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960. 3

LAUNDRY WORKERS (2), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 3

MATRON FOR HOUSEMOTHER, in school, position desired by experienced woman. ADA F. SAYLOR, 27 Cumberland st., Boston. 7

MORNING WORK wanted by competent woman. MRS. J. JORDAN, 35 Hammon st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass. 7

NURSERY GOVERNESS, young lady who has charge of one or two children; references exchanged. M. A. ROWE, 381 Walder st., Cambridge, Mass. 6

NURSERY GOVERNESS—North German lady, references post. Boston family, hotel, references. MISS E. ZIEGLER, 25 Lenox ave., Providence, R. I. 522

OFFICE WORK, Residence Roxbury, 16, good references and experience. \$5 per month plus expenses. 1241 BROAD ST., (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 3

OFFICE GIRLS (4)—STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 3

PANTRY WOMEN, hotel (22), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 3

PANTY WOMEN, restaurant (14), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 3

PRESSERS (4), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 3

POWER STITCHERS (2)—STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 3

PROOFREADERS (6), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 3

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN desires position evenings and Saturdays staying with lady or helping with children; references given and required. Address MISS S. K. SMITH, 100 W. 8th st., New York. 3

SECRET WOMEN, hotel (10), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 3

SEAMSTRESS and embroiderer—Refined colored girl wants work by the day; competent and reliable. MRS. STEPHEN, 52 Middlesex st., suite 4, Boston. 3

SEAMSTRESS would like work by the day; can cut and fit; refs. Address E. L. MOSSMAN, 11 Kearsarge av., Roxbury, Mass. 6

SEAMSTRESS with dressmaker or by the day; references. MRS. THEODORA G. McDONALD, 30 Westminster st., Roxbury, Mass. 3

SEAMSTRESS wants work by the day. MRS. C. B. SMITH, 532 Plainfield st., Providence, R. I. 5

SEAMSTRESS—Competent, refined young woman desires work by the day; can do very dainty sewing. MRS. G. DURANT, 42 Marlboro st., Roxbury, Mass. 5

SEAMSTRESS—Plain sewing and repairing by the day wanted. DOLORIS CAMPBELL, 262 Columbus av., Suite 3, Boston. 5

SEAMSTRESS—Colored woman wants sewing by the day with dressmaker. MRS. VICTORIA COOPER, Elmhurst, Somerville, Mass. Tel. Somerville 4828-W. 5

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER: 5 years excellent experience; reliable, energetic, executive ability; references. MISS HELEN M. HAWLEY, 78 Temple st., Springfield, Mass. 3

SEWERS (12)—STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960. 3

SPICE GIRLS (6), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 3

STENOGRAPHER—High school graduate; 5 years' experience; with last firm 3 years and has excellent recommendations. MRS. JUDIE L. PHILIPS, 11 E. Newton st., Boston. 7

STENOGRAPHER would like work mornings; \$3 a week. BEATRICE PARKER, 60 Pier st., Malden, Mass. 6

STORE WORK GIRLS (50)—STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960. 3

STENOGRAPHERS (50)—STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960. 3

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR or clerk at home; in close contact with public; situation wanted by young woman (21); references. HELEN DUGGAN, Pond st., Sharon, Mass. 3

TAILORESS wants work by the day; MRS. ANNIE MARTIN, 22 West Canton st., Boston. 3

WAITER wants situation in private family or boarding house; to live in preferred. J. COWBRIDGE, 6 Dwight st., Boston. 1

WAITRESSES (6)—STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960. 3

WANTED—Permanent days' work by a capable and reliable colored woman. ANNE CAMPBELL, 51 Kendall st., top floor, Boston. 1

WANTED—Thoroughly competent woman like care of house during absence of family; best city references. MRS. E. GOODWIN, 60 Gainsboro st., Boston; tel. B. 3834-R. 1

WANTED—Laundry to take home, or work for Saturday nights. MRS. M. E. WALDEN, 37 Hammonton st., Boston. 3

WANTED—Work for day; for colored girl, general housework in return for services. SAMUCLA, 604 Shawmut av., Roxbury, Mass. 6

WANTED—By a competent laundress, work by the day; Brooklyn or Allston preferred. MRS. SANDERSON, 178 Bigelow st., Brighton, Mass. 3

WANTED—In Sunday work for service woman. MISS KATHARINE F. WILBUR, 2550 Washington st., Roxbury, Mass. 6

WANTED—Chamber work, general house work or care of apartments. MELISSA SAYLES, 252 W. Canton st., Boston. 5

WANTED—Work by the hour or day in East Boston or Winthrop address. MRS. KATE WILLIAMS, 34 Revere st., Winthrop, Mass. 5

WANTED by experienced young lady stenographer, position where ability will be appreciated; also understands bookkeeping. References apply by letter only. RUTH H. WRIGHT, 36 Russ st., Hartford, Conn. 3

WARD MAIDS (2)—STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960. 3

YOUNG COLORED GIRL would like to care for office or do second or general work in small family; references apply by letter only. SUSIE COOKE, 3 Sutherland rd., suite 5, Brookline, Mass. Phone Brookline 431-443 Hudson st., New York. 3

PRINTER—Makeup and all-round man evening daily; union; give salary and experience. EVENING STANDARD, New Rochelle, N. Y. 1

## EASTERN STATES

### HELP WANTED—MALE

SALESMEN—MEN'S CLOTHING—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require particularly intelligent, thoroughly experienced salesmen for their men's clothing department. Apply at the office of the General Manager.

LAUNDRIES, hotel (18), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960. 3

LAUNDRY WORKERS (2), STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. Ox. 2960. 3

MATRON FOR HOUSEMOTHER, in school, position desired by experienced woman. ADA F. SAYLOR, 27 Cumberland st., Boston. 7

MORNING WORK wanted by competent woman. MRS. J. JORDAN, 35 Hammon st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass. 7

NURSERY GOVERNESS, young lady who has charge of one or two children; references exchanged. M. A. ROWE, 381 Walder st., Cambridge, Mass. 6

DRAPER waists; one with wholesale experience preferred. STEPHANO CO., 15 West 8th st., New York. 5

ERRAND GIRL (bright) wanted for dressmaker; references. A. STUART, 12 East 49th st., New York. 5

FRENCH GOVERNESS wanted for two children; willing to travel. MRS. S. BARBER, 250 7th st., New York city. 5

HANDEMBROIDERERS WANTED

Bring samples of your work; good pay. COLUMBIA EMBROIDERY CO., 1201 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. 5

RIBON FLOWERS—Women who know how to make samples can obtain permanent position. NEWMAN, 40 E. 21st st., New York. 5

SALESLADIES wanted for permanent position. Extra. F. W. WOOLWORTH & CO., 258 Sixth av., New York. 5

SALESMEN—New York city; study positions to suitable applicants. MIROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York. 5

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper for wholesale costume house. Apply by letter stating where previously employed, wages etc. STEPHANO CO., 15 W. 28th st., New York. 5

WANTED—A good plain cook and laundry in small family; references required; wages \$2. Address E. STEPHEN, 52 Middlesex st., suite 4, Boston. 3

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# BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

## EASTERN

### BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS and all requisites demanded by the pennant of the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Phone, Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS. B. F. MACEY.

410 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. B. 2609

BIBLES—Largest assortment, lowest prices, various versions, languages and prices. See catalogue S. MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., small address 12 Bowdoin st.

BRUSHES, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamomile Skins. G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.

BUILDERS' and GENERAL HARDWARE—J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES—Very fine developing and printing. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

CARPET HEATING—Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning. ADAMS & ROXBURY CO., 139 Remond st., Roxbury.

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Gift and Birthday Cards. MRS. J. C. WITMER, 19 Bromfield st.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—Lewandos 70 Market Street, Lynn. Phone Lynn 1860

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and Wood. SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central sq.

"EVERYTHING TO EAT"—

J. B. BLOOD COMPANY. Telephone Lynn 2890.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS AND UPHOLSTERS—HILL, WELCH CO., Monroe and Oxford sts., Store on two streets.

LUNCH AT HUNTING'S—QUALITY FOOD 18 CENTRAL SQUARE

OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods, Fair Prices. BESSIE ROLFE CO.

SCHOOL SHOES for boys and girls; prices range from \$1.25 to \$3.50.

HODGKINS SHOE STORE, 26 Market st., Lynn, Mass.

J. C. Palmer, Mrs. Mr.

UNDERWEAR—La Greque Muslin Underwear, the garments that fit. Sold exclusively in Lynn by GODDARD BROS., 73 to 88 Market st., Lynn.

WORCESTER, MASS.

ART NOVELTIES, Cards, Handwrought Silver. The Lavender Shop. A. L. CHACE, 634 State bldg.

BUTCHERS and CONFECTIONERS of high grade, and a delicatessen workshop. HARRY RICHARDSON, 534 Main st.

CANDY SHOP—TENNEY'S, Stands for Purity and Quality, 55 Pleasant st., 2 minutes from City Hall.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 3 Pleasant Street Worcester

Phone Park 1622.

CORSETS—MADAME SARA'S La Patria Corset. Lingeries of all descriptions. Brassiere, 120 Boylston st.

CUTLERY—Best American, English and German makers. J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston.

DRY GOODS—Ladies' and Gent's Furniture, Linen, Day Service. C. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. ave.

FLOWERS—A. COPELEN, 907 Boylston st., Transfer Flower Shop. Roses, violets, everything that blooms. Tel. B. B. 1937.

FLOWERS freshly picked and delivered on short notice, at reasonable prices. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., Lynn, 2311.

FURNITURE—MACEY POOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON

GROCERIES of high grade. COBB-ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st., Forty-six years in this trade.

HAIR—Combings made into braids and puffs. Mail orders. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple pl., formerly 48 Winter.

HIGHLAND LAUNDRY—Shirts, collars, cuffs and lingerie laundered in the most expert and judicious manner. Fine work, washed cleanly and ironed carefully. 48 Geneva ave., Tel. Rox. 751.

LUNCH—for a GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON'S, 1036 Boylston st., Boston. Lunches to take out.

LAMPS, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired. HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—The most particular people go to Thurston's, 50 Broadfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PICTURES, MIRRORS AND FRAMES—Carefully selected stock. W. GARDNER COMPANY, 438 Boylston st.

RAIL GATE, AUTO COATS—Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

REPAIRING and RESTORING of Furniture and interior woodwork. J. COENEN, 27 Cambray st., B. 3122.

RUBBER STAMPS & Stencils—DIMOND-UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalogue.

STENCILS and CUTLERY—We mark our dog collars free. ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams sq., subway.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES—How-Ko, "Silk Gauge Office SPECIALTY CO.", 220 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass.

VACUUM CLEANER—The "Revere" \$5. Small, light, easy to operate, efficient, guaranteed. 176 Federal St., Tel. H. 4065.

WALL PAPERS of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them. AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 33-40 Cornhill, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1310 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner Phone Brookline 5630

FLOWERS—Table decorations a Specialty; estimates given. MRS. MERRILL, 1314 Beacon st., Brookline. Tel. 8800.

MALDEN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 39 Pleasant St., Malden 13

DRY GOODS—We carry only the reliable up to date. KELLEY'S MILL REMANT STORE, Odd Fellows Temple.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR—"Educator" and many other popular brands. J. LEE & WARE, 12 Pleasant st.

FURNITURE CO. TO MAKE—For furniture value always 25% lower than city prices; reason for this, lower rentals, light storage, etc.; very latest designs, best makes. CLIFFORD-BLACK & CO.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1274 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge Phone Cambridge 945

FURNITURE—C. B. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette sq., Cambridge, Mass. Come to see us. Over 100 pieces of furniture. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—Charles H. Fogartie, 1576 Massachusetts ave., North Cambridge. Telephone 870.

HARDWARE—a complete line of General Builders' and Household Hardware. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.

MOVES OF FURNITURE, PLANS, Etc. ESTATE PLANNING CO., 100 Franklin St., Boston. Tel. 650-5771.

SHOES—Newest Spring and Summer Styles for Men, Women and Children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 566 Mass. ave.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 1 Glaston St. Phone Newton North 300

Delivery in the Newtons

SALEM, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 181 Essex Street Phone Salem 1800

WEST SOMERVILLE, MASS.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS at Boston prices. C. L. TAYLOR & SON, CO., 28 Holland st., W. Somerville. Tel. —

INSURANCE—Coal Agency. GEORGE HENRY CLARK, 304 Highland Ave., Tel. Som. 33.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS 319 Washington Street Phone Dorchester 4700

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SHOES—Newest Spring and Summer Styles for



# News of Stocks, Business and Trade

## FLUCTUATIONS OF STOCKS IN THE YEAR 1913

Railroad and Industrial Shares Reach Lowest Levels Since 1908—Leaders Now Well Above the Year's Low Points

### RANGE OF QUOTATIONS

Railroad and industrial shares, from the opening of the year 1913 to the extreme low on June 11, declined to the lowest levels since July 3, 1908, and June 24, 1908, respectively. In this first six months' period stocks in general registered their high and low marks of the year.

At the present prices the market leaders show substantial recoveries from the bottom prices of June, but are generally several points lower than on the closing day of 1912.

Among the industrials, Amalgamated has lost five, and United States Steel, American Smelters and Utah Copper nine points each. In the rails the decline runs much heavier. Union Pacific has dropped five, Southern Pacific 17, Lehigh Valley 18, Canadian Pacific 52 and Atchison a dozen points.

Among the very few stocks to show an advance from the close on Dec. 31, 1912, is Reading, which has added a point.

Compiled below are the highest and lowest prices of prominent industrial and railroad stocks, on the New York Stock Exchange, for the past two years:

|                           | 1913     | 1912     |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| Industrials               | High 80% | High 75% |
| Amalgamated               | 80%      | 92%      |
| American Sugar            | 70%      | 60%      |
| Am. Smelters              | 46%      | 21%      |
| Am. Sugar                 | 74%      | 58%      |
| Am. Telephone             | 118%     | 99%      |
| Am. Telephone             | 110%     | 100%     |
| Anaconda                  | 41%      | 30%      |
| Bethlehem Steel           | 41%      | 25%      |
| Central Leather           | 30%      | 17%      |
| Chase                     | 50%      | 33%      |
| Cons. Gas                 | 142%     | 123%     |
| Gen. Electric             | 187%     | 120%     |
| Ind. Bunker               | 110%     | 97%      |
| Int. Harvester            | 120%     | 128%     |
| People's Gas              | 123%     | 101%     |
| Pills. Coal pf.           | 95%      | 75%      |
| Port of Liverpool         | 213%     | 151%     |
| Texas Co.                 | 12%      | 80%      |
| U. S. Rubber              | 65%      | 51%      |
| U. S. Steel               | 60%      | 49%      |
| U. S. Steel               | 39%      | 30%      |
| Vt. Can. Chem.            | 45%      | 33%      |
| West. Union               | 75%      | 54%      |
| Westing. Elect.           | 79%      | 65%      |
| Westing. Elect.           | 72-11    | 54-15    |
| All. Ind. & 12 Ind. 88-57 | 94-65    | 80-15    |
| Railroads                 |          |          |
| Atchison                  | 100%     | 90%      |
| Balt. & Ohio              | 105%     | 96%      |
| B. & O. pf.               | 102%     | 94%      |
| Can. Natl. Ry.            | 20%      | 20%      |
| Ches. & Ohio              | 80%      | 71%      |
| C. & St. Paul             | 110%     | 96%      |
| Del. & Hudson             | 100%     | 94%      |
| Gr. N. W. pf.             | 123%     | 100%     |
| Int. Met.                 | 105%     | 128%     |
| Int. Met. pf.             | 65%      | 45%      |
| Lehigh Valley             | 141%     | 134%     |
| N. Y. Cent.               | 100%     | 117%     |
| N. Y. N. H. & H.          | 100%     | 107%     |
| New. West.                | 112%     | 98%      |
| Pennsylvania              | 101%     | 98%      |
| Reading                   | 123%     | 119%     |
| Rock Island               | 171%     | 151%     |
| South Pacific             | 110%     | 85%      |
| South. Railway            | 28%      | 19%      |
| Union Pacific             | 162%     | 137%     |
| Av. price 20 rails 118-10 | 160-50   | 124-35   |
| 114-92                    |          |          |

## CHICAGO POSTAL RECEIPTS LARGER

CHICAGO—The local postoffice receipts for 1913 were \$25,553,345, an increase of 31 per cent, or \$4,545,370, according to the annual report made public Wednesday. Statistics in the report were:

Money orders were issued for \$18,000,000; nearly 1,000,000,000 pieces of mail were delivered; the mailing division received more than 2,000,000,000 pieces of mail, weighing 37,181,705 pounds; in addressing mail, writers made 131,970,638 mistakes, or, roughly, one error to each 150 pieces; dead letters numbered 1,310,260.

## SUBWAY AWARDS TOTAL \$11,000,000

NEW YORK—The public service commission executed seven additional contracts for sections of the new subway system. These contracts call for an expenditure of more than \$11,000,000, bringing the total appropriation for new subways up to \$81,000,000.

Most of the new work will be in Brooklyn and the Bronx. Thirty-nine contracts covering other extensions are still to be awarded.

## AMERICAN SEWER PIPE COMPANY

PITTSBURGH—In a letter to the stockholders President Hill of the American Sewer Pipe Company states that dividends could have been paid out of the profits of the 11 months ended Nov. 30, but that it was deemed advisable to strengthen the company's financial condition by increasing the surplus rather than declare any dividends at this time.

### NEW RAILROAD HEAD NAMED

NEW YORK—Alfred H. Smith became president of the New York Central lines today upon the retirement on Wednesday of William C. Brown. Mr. Brown sent greetings to all of the officers and employees before he left his position.

### STOCK EXCHANGE HOLIDAY

All of the leading stock exchanges of the country are closed today, New Year's day.

## NO INDICATION FLURRY IN THE MONEY MARKET

There is no sign of the least money "flurry." Call money is going at 6 per cent, but at that rate it is easy. A year ago call money in Boston ranged from 6 to 7 per cent.

The year ends without any striking features in the money market. There is no urgent demand. There is quite a scrutiny of commercial paper, which has been increased, perhaps, by the Siegel failure. It is not believed that the Siegel paper has been distributed largely in Boston.

It is believed that lenders will show preference for mercantile paper, because it can be utilized for rediscouting under the new currency law.

Time money continues quiet at 5½ per cent, mostly 5¾ per cent for six months. Year money holds at 5½ per cent. A year ago six months' money was 6 to 6½ per cent, year money 5½ to 6 per cent, and choice commercial paper sold at 6 per cent, when it would sell at all.

The significant feature of the New York call money market on Tuesday was the fact that after hardening to 6 per cent, which was also the ruling charge, the rate eased off until it closed as low as 2 per cent. It would appear from this that the banks had the situation well in hand for over the turn of the new year, when rates can reasonably be expected to show an appreciable falling off.

In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rules at 6 per cent. The time money market has made no response to the firmer call money rate. The tendency toward softness is still in evidence, though rates have undergone no quotable change. Rates are 4¾ per cent for 60 and 90 days, 4½ per cent to 4¾ per cent for four, five and six months. City institutions are purchasing prime commercial paper in fair volume at 5½ per cent to 6 per cent. They are attracted by the advantageous rates now prevailing, as present indications point to lower rates after the turn of the new year. A further incentive to the buying is window dressing, as the discounts on paper now purchased will be included in the year's profits.

Boston sterling rates are: Cables, \$4.86%; demand, \$4.85½%; 60 days' sight, \$4.81½%; commercial 60 days' sight, \$4.80½%.

### MAY PAY FULL FIVE PER CENT ON INCOME BONDS

NEW YORK—There is a likelihood that next semi-annual interest payment due April 1, 1914, on New York railways adjustment 5 per cent income bonds will be large enough to make the full 5 per cent for the year. To do this the payment would have to be about 3.37 per cent, as interest paid Oct. 1 last was 1.63 per cent.

Not from earnings alone will it be possible to pay 3.37 per cent for second six months ending Dec. 31. The company has some reserve funds, part of which may be considered available for interest. New York Railways has been setting aside as reserve fund for damage claims about 8 per cent of gross and paying out about 6½ per cent. It is this margin on which claim for larger interest than could be paid out of earnings is based.

The next semi-annual interest is payable April 1, based on earnings of second six months of current year. From earnings alone it is estimated company will be able to pay 2.37 per cent on the bonds, which with 1.63 per cent for first six months would make 4 per cent. The additional 1 per cent would have to come from reserves.

To compel the filing of all rate schedules.

To approve and fix rates, not in excess of those in effect July 1, 1913.

To establish joint schedules between utility companies.

To establish joint classification of rates.

To supervise and regulate the issue of stocks, bonds, etc.

To approve and register bond and stock and other issues.

To make physical valuation of properties.

To require a uniform system of keeping accounts.

To establish rules and regulations for adequate service, covering extensions and improvements, health and safety of employees, protective and safety devices, uniform equipment, rate of speed, abolition of grade crossings.

To require the joint use of facilities, requiring interchange of traffic or service; estimate of through routes; switching facilities, side track connections, physical connection of telegraph or telephone companies; and to establish rules for storage and icing, delivery of express or telephone or telegraph messages, and for weighing and standards of measurements.

To have full power to initiate investigations and to have access to books, papers and records.

The city seeks to acquire at a just price the property of the Spring Valley Water Company, valued at between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 and comprising 8,000 acres. At one time in the preliminary negotiations, which failed, the city and company were within \$500,000 of each other's figures, which hovered around \$37,000,000. No compromise could be arrived at, though the negotiations were prolonged for years.

### TRAFFIC BOARD DEFINES RULES IN DIFFERENTIALS

WASHINGTON—Two important principles were defined by the interstate commerce commission on Wednesday in the decision of a case begun by the Texarkana freight bureau against several southwestern railroads, involving rates to and from lower Mississippi river crossings.

The commission held that: "In making of joint through rates on long distance traffic to local or non-competitive points, the differentials above the rates to the basing points should be reasonable in relation to the total distances involved."

"While carriers may properly meet water competition, the maintenance of a lower rate to one point than to other points which are intermediate cannot be justified on the ground that it is necessary to suppress water competition."

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WASHINGON—Texas Co.'s earnings for year are reported to be about 14 per cent on capitalization, and directors are considering an increase of dividend to an 8 per cent basis. The Dutch syndicate owning wells in Oklahoma, operated by Texas Company has been bidding for the stock since the passing of Charles G. Gates. It is said that they seek to gain control.

HONOLULU—The Honolulu Merchants Association, at a special session recently, voted to pay such bills up to an amount not to exceed \$250 as may be contracted by a special committee composed of officers of the national guard of Hawaii in carrying on a campaign of publicity and advertising for the purpose of recruiting the guard up to the full regimental strength, says the Star-Bulletin.

ALL LEADING STOCK EXCHANGES OF THE COUNTRY ARE CLOSED TODAY, NEW YEAR'S DAY.

## HISTORIC PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD ENDS; REPLACED

Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission, Established 1871, Goes Out of Existence With the Passing of the Old Year

### NEW ONE COMES IN

CHICAGO—At midnight, last night, the old railroad and warehouse commission went out of existence and the new public utilities commission came into power, the new law having gone into effect. The commission is clothed with all the powers of the old commission and many in addition. The railroad and warehouse commission was established in 1871 and since then its powers have been gradually extended over grain inspection, warehousing, express companies and interurban companies.

The public utilities act was passed by the 1913 Legislature, but because of its wide range and the prospective changes under it, the time for it to become effective was not placed at July 1, as with most of the acts, but an additional six months was given to the corporations to prepare for the sweeping changes made by the new law.

The act defines a public utility as every corporation, company, association, joint stock company, firm, partnership, or individual, except municipal corporations, which own, control, or manage directly or indirectly, or which own any franchise or permit for engaging in the business of transportation of persons or property, transmission of telegraph or telephone messages, production, storage, transmission, sale or delivery, or furnishing of heat, coal, light, power, electricity or water, or for the storage or warehousing of goods, or conducting the business of wharfing.

A common carrier is defined to include all railroads, street railroads, express companies, private car lines, sleeping car companies, fast freight lines, steamboat lines.

Over all of these utilities the new commission shall have general supervision, shall inquire into the management of the business thereof, and shall keep itself informed as to the manner and method in which the business is conducted.

The commission "shall examine such public utilities and keep informed as to their general condition, their franchises, capitalization, rates and other charges, and the manner in which their plants, equipments and other property, owned, leased, controlled or operated, are managed, conducted and operated, not only with respect to the adequacy, security, and accommodations afforded by their service, but also with respect to their compliance with the provisions of the act and any other law, with the orders of the commission and with charter and franchise requirements."

The general powers of the commission, which shall consist of five commissioners of whom not more than three shall be of the same political party, may be broadly indicated as follows:

To compel the filing of all rate schedules.

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To establish joint schedules between utility companies.

To establish joint classification of rates.

To supervise and regulate the issue of stocks, bonds, etc.

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## TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS AND BON

# Financial and Industrial News

## MILLS AND WOOL MEN FACE COMPETITION FROM ABROAD

New Year Finds Them Optimistic and Hopeful of Holding the Domestic Market for Raw and Manufactured Products Against Importers Under New Tariff

With the closing Wednesday of the 1913 chapter in the wool trade the story of a period of uncertainty and restricted business reaches a most interesting stage. The question of the moment—"Are foreign wool dealers and manufacturers to secure a large share of the coming year's business in this country?"—is one that concerns the trade very closely.

Scarcely any one can be found in the ranks of the wool merchants of this greatest of American wool markets who at the present time will venture a prediction as to the outcome. Nevertheless there is in evidence in the current discussion of the subject, which is uppermost wherever mill men and wool men meet, an optimistic determination to hold the market for domestic handlers of both the raw and manufactured products to the fullest possible extent.

There is much to be said in favor of the assumption that this can be done. To begin with, the American wool output has dwindled appreciably in recent years, and there is actual need of a greater proportionate volume of imports to satisfy normal mill demands than there was a few years ago.

At the same time an increasing population is enlarging steadily the demand for manufactured goods. It ought not to be difficult therefore to find ample mill outlets for all the wool produced in the United States.

Prices will have to be lower than they have been under the protective tariff, but that phase of the situation has practically been discounted in the past year, at the cost of some upsetting of the business equilibrium and curtailment of activity in manufacturing circles, it is true, but the change tends rather to facilitate than hamper prospective transactions in domestic clips for the coming year.

It is worthy of note that samples of goods that are submitted for inspection with a view to securing orders for heavyweight products of American looms have been made from home-grown wools, from imported stock and from combinations of domestic and foreign stock, in many instances, in order that the requirements of the buyers may be more broadly tested.

The relative advantages of each in availability, facility of reproduction and quickness of delivery, as well as wearing quality and appearance, are also made clear to buyers.

American manufacturers have much idle machinery that they are now eager to utilize, since they know more nearly what to expect in the way of cost of stock than they did most of the time during the year that is past. They are keener in pursuit of new business, having a more stable basis upon which to make their estimates.

No doubt the buyer of fabrics has an advantage in the fact that after Jan. 1 the importer can be used in the buying game, so to speak, as a check and offset to the demands of the domestic manufacturer. Yet the American mill man realizes that he is in a field which he has possessed for a long time, is accessible at short notice, can afford to take smaller initial orders and can also promptly accept and fill repeat orders, if the goods prove good sellers—in short, the domestic manufacturer has all the natural advantages which accrue from doing business at close range.

Still another element considered favorable to the American textile industry is the fact that the readjustment process on this side of the Atlantic has taken place while the foreign market has been unusually busy, so that it has not seemed worth while, all risks considered, to make very extensive preparations to enter the markets of the United States. The predicted invasion, as a matter of fact, has not yet assumed large proportions, and, unless a great surprise is impending, it seems likely to be still longer deferred. It is not on record, at least, that the customs department as yet has been given to understand that large importations of foreign textiles will arrive here shortly.

Under the circumstances there is a more hopeful sentiment with the advent

of the new year than was observed 12 months ago. The December wool business has been much better than was anticipated, especially when the amount released from board and sent direct to mills is taken into account. The sales of the month have had the effect, too, of strengthening the market, having emphasized the fact that there is no surplus supply of any importance to be considered.

Quotations are well sustained on the plane of values prevailing earlier in the month, with Ohio fine washed delaine selling at 26½@27c, compared with 34c a year ago; unashed delaine 20½@21c, compared with 29c; Ohio XX and 20½@26c, compared with 25c; Ohio medium 17@19c, compared with 25@26c. Secured costs are about 10@12c under quotations prevailing last December on domestic wools, as a rule.

The statement by Secretary G. W. Benedict of clips remaining in the lots of Boston wool merchants, usually made public by the Wool Trade Association soon after Jan. 1 annually, is likely to show a very light amount on hand. It is conceded that the bulk of the approximately 225,000,000 pounds of wool that has come to the Boston market this year, together with the upward of 30,000,000 pounds carried over from 1912, has been disposed of. Probably there will be less wool carried over into 1914 than was on hand a year ago.

A similar condition presumably would be found if statistics could be secured in the goods market. There is no surprise piled up in any brand of the textile industry, and production in the coming year can be based upon orders obtained, without apprehension of an outpouring of reserve supplies from unexpected domestic sources. The chief factor to be reckoned with, broadly speaking, aside from the production of American manufacturers, is the import problem, at present an unknown quantity and the subject of watchful observation, but the cause of less solicitude than it was a few months ago.

The institution of the service of federal reserve banks may bring about in the course of time important changes in the existing methods of doing business. The banks are well prepared for the changes, which have long been under discussion and are familiar to business men generally, and to bankers, in particular. There is likely to be a fresh stimulus imparted to business in consequence of the added facilities.

Europe has for years been hoping for the adoption by this country of an up-to-date financial system, and when conditions improve on the other side, there will probably be larger investments in American securities.

Another development of immense significance are the indications that better understanding has been reached between corporation managers and the authorities concerning the attitude of the federal government toward the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law. On this point President Wilson has made the attitude of the administration eminently clear, and it is fair to assume that suits will not be started except in cases of persistent violations.

A great deal of the unrest that the country has suffered from has had its basis in the rumors of new suits against corporations of great capitalization. Many of these corporations are public institutions in the sense that their ownership rests with hundreds of thousands of shareholders whose welfare is directly affected when anything happens to imperil the earnings of these concerns. For these reasons the action of the government in permitting the defendants in some suits brought by the attorney general under the Sherman anti-trust law, to readjust their affairs within a reasonable time so as to comply with the law, will bring reassurance to thousands of shareholders.

The general outlook, therefore, is more favorable than it was before the currency act was passed, and before it was known just what the administration's attitude was toward corporations. All this has direct bearing upon the investment outlook, and the indications are that with the disbursement this month of from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 in interest and dividend payments there will be large purchases by the public of high grade securities. In this connection the advance from 4 to 4½ per cent in the interest rate on the new New York state loan so as to insure the success of the forthcoming \$51,000,000 50-year bond issue emphasizes the tendency toward more generous interest allowances on high grade securities. This action would seem to indicate that a good portion of the financing which will have to be done by states and municipalities during the next six months will be arranged through the sale of 4½ and 5 per cent bonds. Such rates are likely to prevail in cases where large sums are required, and the recent experience of the London bankers with December flotation shows clearly that something better than the old 4 per cent interest rate must be held out in order to excite real investment buying for large loans.

The indications are, however, that the investment situation will improve sufficiently within the next few months to enable the railroads to put out a good many long term bonds when it becomes time to pay off the maturing short term obligations.

The banks financed the end of the year payments with much less difficulty than was expected. The money market was distinctly comfortable, and plenty of funds were at the command of commercial borrowers. The out-of-town banks were less of a factor in the Wall street loan market than they often have been in the closing days of December, although some large institutions of the West made considerable advances on call and on time. These advances were not, however, through the withdrawal of funds by the leading institutions from

## FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENTS IN BUSINESS AND FINANCE

General Outlook Is Improved and Situation Is Such as to Encourage Corporate Undertakings — Passage of Currency Law Regarded as Helpful

NEW YORK—In its review of financial and industrial conditions the Fourth National Bank says among other things:

The enactment of the new currency act on Dec. 23 was a development of the highest importance which will unquestionably have a beneficial influence upon the whole business and financial world.

There is every indication that nearly all of the important national banks will enter the new system, and in the course of time a great many state institutions will join.

The Senate amendments materially strengthened the act, and although there may still be room for some improvement, the defects, whatever they are, can be corrected later on.

One important point to remember is that the United States has rebuilt its currency system so that today there exists a distinct element of cooperation which will be of great importance in times of stress or acute money market stringency.

The new act does away with the old methods of the banks working at cross purposes, and provides the country with the facilities of a discount market and a system of federal reserve banks, each of which to its own community will stand in the relation of a central bank.

These facilities afford a basis for cooperation which was impossible under the national bank act. It will take some time for the people to adjust themselves to the new law, but the machinery is so arranged that the process of readjustment is not likely to cause any great disturbance.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## PURIFYING THE HUMAN DESIRES

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNDER the government of infinite Love all men are entitled to complete being, to all that means independence, happiness, health, freedom—all that is good. For this reason the human desires for good, for all that means the largest individuality, are wholly legitimate. The great Master, Christ Jesus, pointed to the value of the impulsive and expectant human thought which reaches out toward the attainment of that to which man is entitled. It was his command and example to pray without ceasing. He said, "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." He taught his followers that God is not only able but willing to meet every human as well as every spiritual need and he directed thoughts Spiritward that mankind might be prepared to receive all good.

The Master did not however teach that all the desires of human beings are legitimate. On the contrary, among the particular things from which he came to save mortals were the carnal and material appetites, the desires that are false and ignorant and which operate only to tantalize and limit mankind instead of leading them toward freedom and the kingdom of God. James said, "Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss." Not understanding the real nature of the good and lasting, the satisfactory, mortals do not really pray for it but center hopes and desires elsewhere, in the finite and the mortal. It was the Master's purpose to reveal the nature of God, infinite good, so clearly that all mortals would abandon a false sense of good, and so be rescued from the varied mortal desires which (often unrecognized) taint the personal experiences with disappointment and distress. It is the purpose of divine Love that all mankind be saved and this salvation includes freedom from every element of human thought which binds to finiteness and mortality. This the Master illustrated in redirecting the human desires from matter to Spirit, from the finite and mortal, to the perfect and eternal, from the untrustworthy and untrue to the great, imperishable treasures of Truth and Love.

The redemption of mortals from unworthy desires requires the help of divine Mind. The human will has not proved a consistent or a successful weapon with which to overcome evil. It has not freed men from even the most obnoxious passions and appetites, notwithstanding centuries of persevering endeavor. Neither can it be trusted to

rescue mortals from other desires which are also limiting and insidious, desires that are sanctioned by custom and society, desires that like their grosser associates are also based upon a wholly material and false sense of life and happiness. Salvation requires spiritual understanding, wisdom from above, and not the human will, to unravel the complexities of human experience and to bring to light the harmonies of being. To provide such spiritual understanding is the present office of Christian Science.

It is written of Christ Jesus that, "when he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd."

With a like tenderness and wisdom Mary Baker Eddy viewed a world misled and persecuted by ill-placed and unpurified desires and then went about to show this world how to solve its problems through the help of the one Spirit. In "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy writes (p 180): "Mortal mind is ignorant of self, or it would never be self-deceived. If mortal mind knew how to be better, it would be better." Ignorance of the nature of God, the ever-present good, and of man in the likeness of God, has led to a state of imposition and confusion, from which Truth and Love alone can work a radical release. Here God proves an ever ready help, as we read further on in the same work (p. 407): "Christian Science is the sovereign panacea, giving strength to the weakness of mortal mind—strength from the immortal and omnipotent Mind,—and lifting humanity above itself into purer desires, even into spiritual power and good-will to man."

Because God is All-in-all, infinite and eternal Life, Truth, and Love infinite Scriptures declare Him to be, there can never really be any other object of desire. So-called mortal desires, placed only in a mortal and material sense of life and intelligence, "having no hope, and without God in the world," are untrustworthy and illegitimate. They ex-

### Poetry of Tagore, the Nobel Prize Winner

THE poetry of Rabindranath Tagore, the poet of India, to whom the attention of the world of letters has been called, as winner of the 1913 Nobel prize for literature, is of immense interest to western readers. J. Luttrell Palmer, the writer of a letter to Public Opinion (London) believes that it may take some time for readers on the opposite side of the globe to become attuned to the meter of Mr. Tagore's poems, undoubtedly beautiful as so many of them are. One thing that has occurred to Mr. Palmer is a certain similarity which he detects between Rabindranath Tagore and some of the western poets. This he attributes to a perfectly unconscious imitation and quotes the following from Tagore's recently published "Gitanjali":—"Thou hast made me known to friends whom I knew not. Thou hast given me seats in houses not my own. Thou has brought the distant near and made a brother of the stranger." In this he finds a marked similarity of thought with Longfellow's splendid "De-

### Tribute to Farm Folk

Jacob Riis has a high regard for the farmers of the region where he describes himself as making his home in some articles in the Craftsman. He says: "We have met by the way and made friends of some of the finest men I have ever come across; friendship that will abide, I hope, while we live; men with lots of kinks and corners, which is one of the charms about them. One of our neighbors, for instance, could not be persuaded to work for us the first summer, even when he had the time. He simply did not want to; we were not his people. By spring of this year he had sized up, and we must have made good in his estimate, for he came unmasked with his team when he thought we needed him, and turned in to give just the right kind of a lift. His garden is earlier than ours, and a "mess of greens" has found its way to our table more than once in the same silent fashion. They are not men of many or long speeches, but they are level-headed and good, and I would trust them as I would my own brother. Their wives are the typical New England women of whom one reads, calm of spirit, hard-working—too much so to my mind—of quaint speech and with a quiet humor that is very taking and altogether likable. Not that they are all that way, men or women, but we are fortunate in having for our near neighbors half a dozen of their kind, and there is none better."

**Hearing Not the World**  
The little child is hearing not  
The thunder of the surging throng,  
The world's work rolling swift and hot  
Is not her message or her song.  
Attuned to other voices now,  
Her ear picks up the strain that rings  
Across the shining mountain's brow  
In music of immortal things.

—Baltimore Sun.

### CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

#### Eskimo Callers

Some Americans went up into the arctic seas in a whaling ship and in the book that tells their adventures we read about the Eskimos who came on board to call on the strangers. They were men, women and children, all dressed out in furs and the skins of animals. There were skins of reindeer, seals, dogs and squirrels all nicely made into trousers and coats, with small pieces of fur sewed on for ornament. The people were very merry and laughed a great deal, especially the children.

The captain, to make them welcome, went and got a lot of pilot bread, or hardtack. He put it in a pile on the deck and the Eskimos gathered round it in a solemn circle. One of them divided the bread into even shares. When they had eaten it they felt that they had been made welcome to the ship. Then they went swarming all over it, laughing and exclamining at the things they saw.

There is a word in Eskimo, "pau," which means "nothing." One man who told stories was very fond of this word and he made it work hard, too. This is how he would talk: "Winter, sun pau; daylight pau; all dark. Water pau; all covered. Land pau; all covered. Eskimo

#### Teaching Latin in a Roman Room

A novel and progressive notion is being worked out at the Hollywood high school in Los Angeles. The Latin classes are to recite in a room which has been carefully planned like a room in a Roman household of long ago. The effort is to make apparent the realism of Latin as a language actually used by the people in every day life, and thus to rouse the same interest in it as is secured in modern language. The motion picture plays that present vivid scenes from ancient Rome are another means of awakening real interest in classical studies, which should have of course all the more a broadening and deepening influence on young thought because they give something to think about that is different from their own experience. To teach youth to sympathize with what is beyond their narrow round is one of the chief functions of education, as teachers are everywhere striving to show; and one secret of the wide-spread discontent with existing methods of education is the requirement that students be crammed with facts instead of really awakened to a lively interest in "all things human."

#### Rich Men's Log Cabins

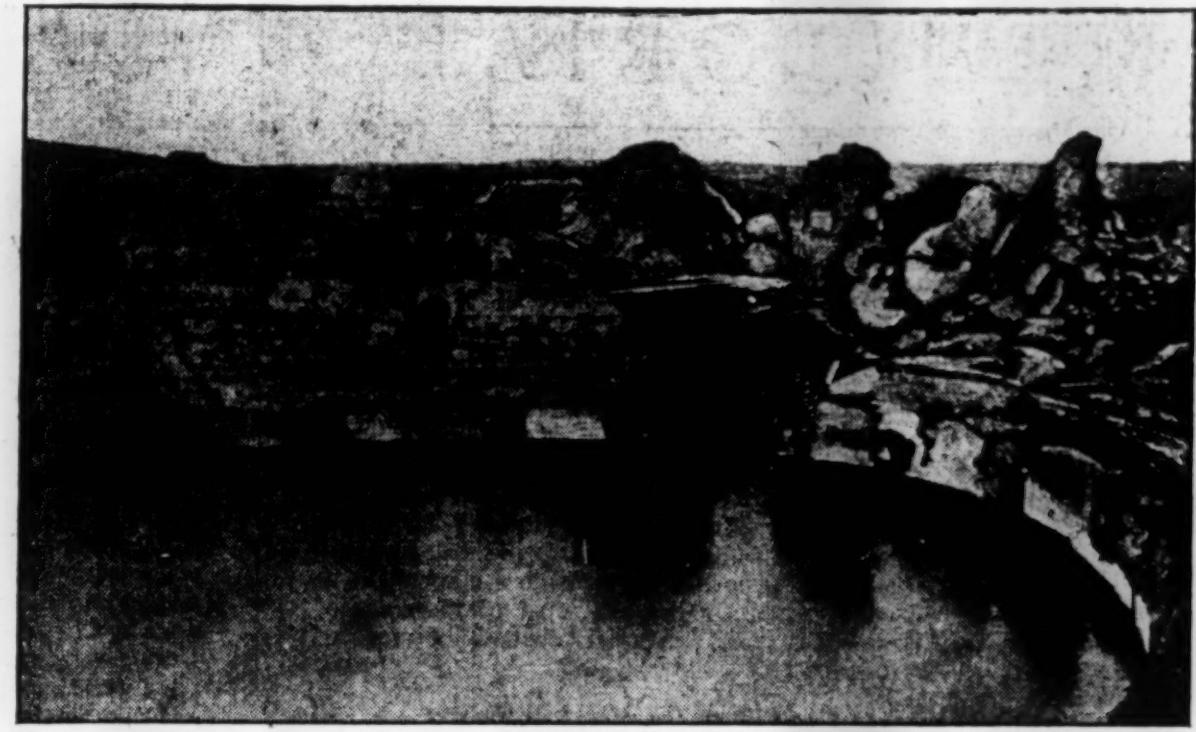
It is curious to find men of wealth turning back to the simple way of primitive man or pioneer days. On estates where handsome houses are full of everything that human invention can contrive for comfort and beauty, there are being built log cabins of a rude sort—not artistic rustic houses, but rough and ready cabins—where the owner of the elegant mansion retires when he wants to be alone. The inside has little furniture and that is of the simplest sort. There is a Navajo Indian blanket perhaps on the floor and a fireplace. But there is no sign of modern civilization. The seclusion and quiet are plainly not the only thing sought here; for one can be secluded in four square walls with pictures hung and gilded. No, these men who live in an atmosphere of things all day long, find rest in the bare simplicities which their forebears strove assiduously to get out of. This piling up and up of material achievement sends the man back to the starting place clearly instructed that things do not make his happiness and that too many of them may become a burden from which he is fain at times to escape.

#### Greatness

Great is he who enjoys his earthware as if it were plate, and not less great is the man to whom all his plate is no more than earthware.—Seneca.

The new tuition charge in the college

#### ROMAN AMPHITHEATER, ITALICA, SPAIN



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EXCEPT perhaps for southern France, Spain is probably the country richest in Rome remains outside of Italy itself. Of these the most important are at Italica, close to the modern village of Santiponce, near Seville, itself at one time an important Roman city and the capital of the province of Baetica. Italica was founded by Scipio Africanus about 205 B. C. and was thus one of the first Roman settlements to be established outside of Italy. It grew to be a place of considerable importance, its population being computed at several hundred thousand. The Emperor Trajan was born

there, and possibly the Emperor Theodosius. It was also the home of the Emperor Hadrian's family. Traces of the forum and other buildings are still to be seen, but by far the most important survival of the Roman occupation is the ruins of a considerable amphitheater. Its walls must originally have been remarkably thick and its masonry strong, but its upper part is now in a charge below, was able to convey messages from the surface to those working in mines, Richard Kerr, in the course of a lecture delivered at the London Institute, expressed surprise that this system had not been generally adopted. By the aid of two small batteries, using the legs of a photographic camera as aerials, Mr. Kerr showed how wireless telegraphy could set clocks to work and synchronize them with Greenwich, and how by the same agency electric bells could be rung and electric flashes transmitted. Whether the systems employed were those of Marconi, De Forest, Poulsen, Goldschmidt or Slaby, the lecturer argued that the value of wireless telegraphy to humanity as far beyond any other invention that has come of recent years along the line of the natural sciences.

#### New Uses of Wireless

Alluding to the invention of Mr. Heavy-side, a postal official, who, by means of two equilateral triangles, one above ground and the other several hundred feet below, was able to convey messages from the surface to those working in mines, Richard Kerr, in the course of a lecture delivered at the London Institute, expressed surprise that this system had not been generally adopted. By the aid of two small batteries, using the legs of a photographic camera as aerials, Mr. Kerr showed how wireless telegraphy could set clocks to work and synchronize them with Greenwich, and how by the same agency electric bells could be rung and electric flashes transmitted. Whether the systems employed were those of Marconi, De Forest, Poulsen, Goldschmidt or Slaby, the lecturer argued that the value of wireless telegraphy to humanity as far beyond any other invention that has come of recent years along the line of the natural sciences.

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#### Divine Life Here and Now

It is a characteristic of this age that the church is recognizing as never before that its function is not merely to prepare some selected souls for a future life, but also to develop a divine life here and now.—Lyman Abbott.

#### A Petition

Please, dear mummy, listen to me;  
Can I have the dirty-faced boy to tea?

He lives in the little toyshop street,

And we laugh to each other whenever we meet.

I wanted to speak, but nurse won't stop—

And really he's only dirty on top!

Nurse says "No," because she says

Dirty-faced boys have ugly ways,

And if I go asking that sort of boys

They'll soil my books and break my toys.

If I turned round and said to nurse,

"If dirty is ugly, greedy is worse;

And if I invited my boy, of course,

I should want him to ride on my rocking-horse,

And run the trains on my railway line,

And play with my soldiers and all that's mine;

And if he did break the things that wind

I'd try to pretend I didn't mind."

Dearest of mummies, you know what I mean,

For you like all little boys, dirty and clean.

Say I can have him, mummy, do!

And I know he'll wash if I ask him to.

—J. H. Macnair (Westminster Gazette).

#### Men in Bible Study

E. Graham Wilson, religious work director of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association is cited by a New York paper as saying:

"The Bible is read and studied by New Yorkers as never before. There is a real demand for it. The demand for Bible talks and Bible studies has been so persistent for the past few years that we have steadily increased our Bible discussions and study groups. We have 60 percent more men studying the Bible this year than last year.

"Men are creating the demand for the Bible. I have not gone into the subject from the women's standpoint, but suppose the women are also equally interested."

#### On Being Noble

If we are ever to be lastingly noble we must never relax our effort always to be as noble as we can.—Barrett Wendell.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE  
Merrimac.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, January 1, 1914

### Another Great Year for the Farmer

the animals sold brought \$3,650,000,000. It is difficult to grasp the full meaning of these enormous figures; much easier will it be to take in the astonishing statement that the value of the crops of the United States in 1913 is twice as great as that of the crops of the country in 1899, and \$1,000,000,000 greater than the value of the crops of 1909.

This tells eloquently the story of the advancing cost of living. To use the impressive language of the report, "despite a record year of crop value—although the record of production has fallen—and the fact that the number of farms has increased 11 per cent since 1910, the department does not take the view that a lower cost of living will follow as a consequence." In reaching this conclusion it has been necessary, it seems, to go into some abstruse reasoning, the simplified interpretation of which is, that prices having become accustomed to a high level are not easily affected by conditions which should, seemingly, make them lower.

The influences that affect the family, that is, affect to a greater or lesser degree, the nation. If the family holds itself down to strict economy, the task of living on a moderate plane is not so difficult. But let it once break over the bounds, and there is seldom a return to the old methods of economizing. The United States of America has been living at a more and more costly rate for the last seventeen years. It now finds itself living very close to or beyond the limit of its means, and it is really desirous of retrenching; but it finds it a difficult matter either to begin or to determine just where or how to begin.

### Expert Library Civic Advisers

and cities that have legislative reference bureaus covet this sort of trained worker; and the supply is limited. Consequently the library commission of Wisconsin, cooperating with the state university, is now offering a course in library administration and public service, and students have begun to enroll to get the specialized training offered.

This is a precedent that will no doubt be imitated by other library training schools, for the conditions that create the demand are not local but national. Contemporary emphasis is upon civics. Some day it may turn to esthetics, indeed does now in certain circles of society; so that, even now, city libraries are numerous on whose working staffs are persons knowing both cataloguing and the history and bibliography of esthetics.

In theory, of course, a fully equipped state or city library will have a corps of assistants who are specialists, all working under a librarian with powers of coordination and sympathy. Coordination is needed because there must be professional team work and a common goal of endeavor; and sympathy, because the inevitably expanding demands on the library for personal, group and community service require to be promptly met.

### Inquiry Into the Matter of Beef

with special reference to the great staple, beef. The investigation will take the form of an economic study into the conditions that have affected and influenced meat production and distribution in the United States during the last three decades, or beginning practically with the decline of the "drive," the "range" and free or cheap pasture generally in the Southwest and West. The value of the findings and recommendations of a committee of this character, it may be recognized at once, will depend largely upon personnel. Here are the names of the appointees: Dr. B. T. Galloway, assistant secretary of agriculture (chairman); Dr. H. J. Waters, president Kansas State Agricultural College; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, dean and director Iowa State College; Prof. H. W. Mumford, professor of animal husbandry, University of Illinois; Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture; Dr. T. N. Carver, director rural organization service, United States department of agriculture.

From the work of such a committee good results should be expected and obtained. It is of no small importance, on the one hand, that the commercial-side of the meat question appears not to be represented in this list, or on the other that, unlike all previous inquiries into the meat situation, this one is to deal with economic conditions rather than with special industries, interests, corporations or individuals. It is going to be, in short, a search for the causes underlying the beef shortage with the view of removing them. The constructive phase of the investigation will have greatest interest. Nothing could be more widely diffused in the United States than the knowledge that meat prices are unreasonably high. Knowledge as to the cause of the high prices is not so widespread, but it may nevertheless be called common. The great point of interest in this

inquiry will be reached when the committee considers the matter of providing, under government auspices, public lands upon which cattle equal in number annually to the demand, may be grazed at a nominal price per head. In fact, the committee will have nothing to study that can compare in importance with the question of restoring, so far as may be, on public and acquired lands in the Southwest and West, the conditions that existed a generation ago and that contributed so largely toward keeping within reasonable bounds the cost of living in the United States. If there is to be a plentiful supply of cheap beef in the future, there must be, in the first place, a plentiful supply of cheap pasture for cattle.

LONDON, Eng., we are told, consumes no less than ninety tons of salt a day. It may have been observed, also, that there are times when London uses considerable pepper.

SPEAKER CLARK of the United States House of Representatives confided to a Boston audience last week his opinion that the day is at hand when the volume of business to be done by Congress makes necessary steady sittings of that body, and this notwithstanding the increasing assumption by the executive and administrative departments of powers and duties formerly congressional. The veteran legislator buttressed his statement with facts relative to conditions in Congress about which there can be no dispute. Problems created by extraordinary development of the nation's physical resources, and others due to the people's rising demands on government as an agent of public opinion in enforcing new codes of conduct, merge in creating demands on the time and vitality of lawmakers that cannot be met if old schedules of work are to be followed.

If contemporary demands were the only ones that congressmen and senators had to meet they would be hard pressed. But there are inheritances of the past that, as with Sinbad, cling round their necks, and Speaker Clark is for getting rid of some of them. He would make over to some suitable subordinate body adjudication on the innumerable claims, private pension bills and like demands on which Congress is now forcing wasting its more valuable time. He admits the inadequacy of the present method to do justice either to claimants or to the treasury. It should hardly be continued, especially if it clogs the highway along which lawmakers should walk in more freedom while working out laws that are to be fundamental in character and inclusive in aim.

The speaker of the House no longer wields power to shape legislative procedure as did men no more remote in time than Mr. Cannon and Mr. Reed. But he still has influence and knowledge born of a chance to study the law-making mechanism from the inside. Such prophecies and recommendations as he makes are, consequently, of more than ordinary importance.

To devolve authority at the right time, in the right degree and to the right person or persons, is one of the highest tests of the wisdom of an individual, whether he be a monarch or a captain of industry or an educator. The same rule or test holds good with a legislature. With due regard—in this case—to the constitution which defines its own powers, Congress is bound to make the law-making mechanism fit the new day. In order that it may do its major tasks it must delegate some of its minor ones. And this is the more necessary because of the mood of the hour hostile to legislation save by direct popular action.

### Levee System Fails Once More

THE South clings to the levee as an old friend. It clings to the levee despite frequent and costly experiences going to show that it is not always dependable. The reason for this is that the levee has many a time proved its dependability. In fact, the low country of the Mississippi valley could not in the past, so far as it is able to see, have met its flood emergencies had it not been for the measure of protection afforded by the levee system. Because the levee fails frequently, and because its failures are fraught with tremendous loss, is not regarded in the South as a good reason why the system that has so often proved its worth should be abandoned. We have before us an editorial from the Dallas Morning News which may serve to shed light for the general reader upon the southern attitude of thought in this particular.

It appears that the Texas state reclamation engineer has reported that nearly every levee in north, central and south Texas recently "failed in its purpose to hold back the floods, and has been severely damaged, if not entirely washed away." The conclusion drawn by this gentleman from a hurried survey of the situation is that this failure was due to the unprecedented volume of the floods and to defective construction of the levees. He holds, it seems, that for financial reasons it is impracticable to attempt to provide protection against the recurrence of floods of this character, but that it is both practicable and proper to provide protection against such floods as may be reasonably expected. The Morning News, while admitting that complete data are lacking, takes the position very sensibly, that if the failure of these levees was due to defective construction, it might be possible to get protection from even such extreme floods as the last one; and it adds: "All that is made clear just now is that the building of levees ought to be forbidden unless they are built in accordance with state surveys and in a manner satisfactory to the state's engineer."

Still more incomplete are the data that have reached us. We are unaware, for instance, at the present time as to the exact origin of the recent floods. It may be taken for granted, however, in view of the state engineer's report on the condition of the levees, that the cause was not local, and that, like the great majority of such occurrences—like those in Ohio a few months ago, for example—they are attributable to preventable conditions obtaining over a wide area of territory. In other words, waters that should have been impounded, diverted, checked and directed when in the form of rivulets and small streams were permitted to unite and to increase in volume until they became uncontrollable. Then levees and all other barriers failed to resist them.

Levees may always be necessary in the low country of the South, but they should not always be called upon, as they are now, to perform impossible tasks. The flood problem, in the past, we believe, has been handled from the wrong end. The way to solve it is to control the waters before they have opportunity to become uncontrollable.

MORAL and substantial support should go out freely and plenteously from all parts of the United States to the American branch of the Association for International Conciliation in the effort it is making to bring the Americas into closer social, political and commercial contact. That there is great need of a better understanding between the peoples of these continents must be evident to every observant and thinking person. Intelligent and broad-minded people in the United States are beginning to comprehend the causes that have contributed through many years to a deplorable estrangement. Without intending purposely to affront its neighbors to the south, this republic has indulged in, and has seemingly been content with, an aloofness that has made for ignorance and prejudice on the one side and wounded racial and national pride on the other.

Recently it was the privilege of the Monitor to comment editorially upon the findings of former Secretary of State Robert Bacon during a tour of South America. It may be recalled that these findings were not creditable to the United States or its people either on the score of intelligence or neighborliness. His statement of the situation and the discussion it has aroused, however, have made clearer than ever the necessity of taking steps toward removing the barriers that at present prevent easy and friendly social intercourse and a satisfactory business relationship between the United States and South America. The association referred to has been quick to act upon Mr. Bacon's recommendations, and it is about to enter upon the carrying out of a program that is full of promise.

The sending of teachers from the United States to all parts of South America that these teachers may come back laden with information to be imparted through the medium of schools and platforms, is a plan deserving of the warmest commendation. No less deserving of applause is the plan to invite South American students to the United States that they, in turn, may take back with them a knowledge of affairs in this country based upon personal observation and experience, and impart it to their people.

It is not to be expected that United States teachers visiting South America will find everything down there to their satisfaction; neither is it to be expected that South American students in this country will be pleased with everything they see and hear. What is to be reasonably expected is that out of this exchange of visitors will grow up a better understanding. There may be criticism, and room for criticism, on both sides—there undoubtedly will be—but intimacy, we are certain, will prove to each that likable traits predominate in the other. What is wanted is not so much mutual admiration as mutual toleration, forbearance, charity, friendship.

PUBLIC attention was quickly enlisted in the report of a hearing before the Boston street commissioners on the petition for the right to establish a line of motor bus service between Chestnut Hill and Park street. It seemed to offer a new accommodation, at least in prospect. But the innovation is not to come right away, if at all. There are found to be numerous questions of fact and law to be settled before the permission can be granted, the desirability of the new occupant of the streets, the exact rights of the city in granting and in restricting the license, the method of insuring a fulfillment of all obligations by the licensee. For all these the commissioners will take needed time of investigation, and the motor bus will wait.

There is attraction in the proposal, solely from the fact that Boston's transit service is insufficient and unsatisfactory. The packing of the surface cars running to certain of the suburbs, if not to all of them, is a daily source of discomfort, the product of the inability of the Boston Elevated to provide proper and sufficient service or its indifference to the demands of its patrons. The protest of the people is seldom heard; they have come to regard it as not worth making. They have become accustomed to such crowding of the cars as makes standing certain and the packing of as many as fifteen passengers in the rear vestibule highly probable at certain hours of every day. They have a notion that the Elevated is being run on the principle that it is the straphanger who supplies the profit and they seem to endure the standing as in some fashion a necessity of the situation. The necessity is in the mistaken policy of the company, either as a notion that there is greater profit in giving a service that is insufficient or in a lack of the energy needed to set it right.

In recent years Boston has never known the bus in the old Broadway sense. It has depended upon the street car for its city and suburban transportation and has accepted each change in its method with no thought of calling in another vehicle. Its endurance of present conditions is the perfected evidence of its loyalty to an institution that does not qualify as deserving it. Plainly speaking, a well-equipped line of motor buses, with capital to insure the proper service, would be welcome in more than one section of the city. It will be welcome, if it comes, as a relief from conditions that could more effectively be removed by better methods in the present system.

STATISTICS have it that the largest pack of canned salmon ever put up in one season was that of 1913. It amounted to 7,500,000 cases, or 1,500,000 cases more than the pack of 1912. The bulk of the unsold stock in first hands today, we are told, consists of pink salmon. It looks as if "salmon color" in the future would mean a very delicate shade of rose.

PENNSYLVANIA's total output of coal in 1913 is estimated at 267,000,000 short tons. In this connection it is interesting to have the assurance of English engineers that enough coal to last the world 800 years is still available in Newcastle. The claim of shortage is evidently a weak one with which to attempt to support the continued high price of fuel.

KENOSHA, Wis., in one particular at least, is working along an original line. It has opened a school for men out of work. Thus enforced idleness may be turned to good account. That is, the idle man on leaving school may be worth more than ever before to himself and to others.

ABOUT three million walking sticks a year are said to be exported from the Congo district in Africa. Over there they seem to grow while one rambles.

### Working Toward Peace and Friendship

### Motor Bus Would Be Welcome in Boston